THE PACIFIC.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to Religion, Education and General news.

It is the organ of no sect or party—started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the great interests of religion and education—it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

Published THURSDAY MORNINGS, for the Trustees, at the office southwest corner Clay and Sansome Streets, by TOWNE & BACON, Printers and Publishers.

TERMS.—For one year, payable in advance, $5 00. For Six Months, payable in advance, $3 00. Five copies $20 00.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at low rates.

☞ All Letters relating to the business affairs of the paper should be addressed to the Publishers; and those regarding the editorial department to Rev. J. H. WARREN.

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The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

VOLUME IX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1860. NUMBER 33.

THE PACIFIC

ROBT. E. C. STEARNS, General Agent; Rev. S. V. Blakeslee, Rev. J. J. Powell, and Mr. G. G. Lane, will travel as agents for the *Pacific* until further notice; Mr. James A. Daly is authorized to collect and solicit for this paper in Sonoma and Marin Counties.

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POETRY.

FROM "LUCILE."

A power hid in pathos; a fire veiled in cloud,
Yet still burning outward; a branch which tho' bowed,
By the bird in its passage, springs upward again,
Through all symbols I search for her sweetness—in vain!
Judge her love by her life. For our life is but love
In act. Pure was hers: and the dear God above,
Who knows what his creatures have need of for life,
And whose love includes all loves, thro' much patient strife
Led her soul into peace. Love, tho' love may be given
In vain, is yet lovely. Her own native heaven
She saw dawn clear and clearer, as life's troubled dream
Wore away; and love sighed into rest, like a stream
That breaks its heart over wild rocks toward the shore
Of the great sea that hushes it up evermore
With its little wild wailing. No stream from its source,
Flows seaward, how lonely soever its course,
But what some land is gladdened. No star ever rose
And set, without influence somewhere. Who knows
What earth needs from earth's lowest creature? No life
Can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife,
And all life not be purer and stronger thereby.
The spirits of just men made perfect on high,
The army of martyrs who stand by the Throne
And gaze into the Face that makes glorious their own,
Know this, surely, at last. Honest love, honest sorrow,
Honest work for the day, honest hope for the morrow,
Are these worth nothing more than the hand they make weary,
The heart they have saddened, the life they leave dreary?
Hush! the sevenfold heavens to the voice of the Spirit
Echo: he that o'ercometh shall all things inherit.

GARIBALDI'S SUCCESS.

Garibaldi has gratified and almost outstripped public impatience. The preparation, the departure, the landing, the quick succession of decisive battles, and the surrender of the Royal army have followed each other almost as rapidly as telegraphs could tell them. We sit and see it all pass rapidly on, and clap our hands, growing impatient if the curtain should be let down between the acts. This guerilla chief, although now a great General, and the Supreme leader of two millions of people, still makes war like a guerilla chief. That promptitude which success stamps as wisdom and which failure brands as rashness is, in his circumstances, the only chance of victory. With guns and forts, and trained armies, and regular Generals versed in the regular strategy of modern warfare as his enemies, with brave, ardent fellows, destitute of everything but stout hearts and strong limbs as his supporters, Garibaldi had to do all by dash, or not at all. He has done it. He has forced his way into Palermo, he has beaten the King's army, he has driven them into their forts, and he has obliged them to admit their inferiority by consenting to capitulate. Fast upon the intelligence that the capitulation had been completed, and that the 25,000 soldiers of the King's army were going forth under the pressure of the patriotic bands which had beaten and surrounded them, comes the news that the capitulation has been broken, that the forts and vessels have again opened fire upon the city, that the insurgents have resumed their arms and are swarming round the army, that the city is barricaded, and that amid the devastation which is going on the troops are deserting, and even a Neapolitan General has gone over to the popular cause. The procession of great events is rapid enough, but unhappily we have them as yet only in outline. Garibaldi is the hero for the present age, when steam and electricity have so spoilt us for enduring the tardiness of old tidings that we should, perhaps, if we got Cæsar's celebrated despatch, quarrel with the comma which separates the *vidi* from the *vici*.—But still, when we have quenched our thirst for news, we yearn yor a long, quiet enjoyment, of the details.

Unfortunately, Sicily is in an island—What is still worse, Sicily is in an island the surrounding waters of which are in possession of a fleet hostile to the Sicilian cause. We cannot hope that the Neapolitan Government will be polite enough to forward the Sicilian accounts of those Royal victories which shine so gaudily in their official garb. That this rush of events is all chronicled and well described for us we are tolerably sure; but when these accounts will reach us it is impossible to guess, as from hour to hour we wait for them. Even, however, from the information before us now we can understand that the original positions of Garibaldi and the Neapolitan Generals are counterchanged. It is General Lanza's position which is desperate, and it is Garibaldi's which is secure. It cannot be otherwise. Although we want details the events speak for themselves. Lanza would never have proposed or consented to capitulate if he had any hope of maintaining his ground at Palermo. The order of the Court to remain and bombard the city is an order to remain and be destroyed. This may suit the selfish policy of the Neapolitan tyrant. He may prefer that his soldiers should be rather massacred, red-handed with the blood of his subjects, than return to Naples defeated and discouraged, to spread abroad in the King's own home dominions a practical contradiction of those fabled victories which had been posted up in the streets of Naples. Such a spectacle of defeat would have been perhaps, an encouragement to revolt.

We see in all this the despair and the distrust of a falling tyranny. His hope from his own army being evidently gone, the King of Naples betakes himself now in mendicant fashion to those foreign Powers whose counsels he has so often rejected, and whose warnings he has treated with scorn. He hopes that those from whom he would endure no intercession on behalf of his tortured subjects will now interfere, when those subjects have righteously risen against his monstrous tyranny, and hold him in their grasp. He has applied to Austria, and it was supposed for a moment at Turin that Austria had moved down a body of 15,000 troops to create a diversion, or even to punish Piedmont for her connivance in this Sicilian expedition. Such consistency did the rumour obtain that French regiments were marched to the point indicated. Their appearance called out the Austrians, and the two rival uniforms stood once more for a moment face to face. Of course the alarm was without foundation. Even Austria is not quite so mad as to fight in such a cause as this, but the prompt movement of the French troops shows how quickly any such enterprise would be met. We are not able to say what verbal comfort Austria may have afforded her ally, but she certainly is not prepared to sacrifice herself in order that he may pursue his career of cruelty and folly. Scared as he was, Francis II. next applied to the Emperor of the French for an armed mediation. The telegraphic message found the Emperor at Lyons, and we are assured that it received an instant reply, to the effect that any interference of France in this conflict ws entirely out of the question. The Bourbon, therefore, is left to his fate. Unless he can hold his own against Garibaldi and the people he has so justly incensed, there is none to help him.—*London Times.*

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Few of our readers are aware of the great change which our language has undergone since its first formation. We give the following specimens of the Lord's Prayer at different periods. The variations are curious, and will interest all.

[A. D. 1250.]

Fader our in heven, halewyed bethe thy nam, com thy kingeriche, thy wille bethe don in heven and in erthe. Our everich day breid gif ous to day. And forghive ous our dettes, as we forghiven our dettoures. And lede ous nought into temptation, bot delyver ous from ivel. Amen.

[A. D. 1300.]

Fadir our in hevene, Halewyd be thi name, come thi kingdam, Thi wille be don, as in hevene and in erthe. Oure uche dayes bred give us to day. And forgive us our dettes, as we forgeven our dettoures, And lede us not into temptatioun, Bote delyvere us of yvel. Amen.

[A. D. 1379, Wickliffe's Bible.]

Our fadyr that art in heavenes, Halloed by thy name, Thy kingdom come to, Be thy will done in erthe as in heavene; Give to us this day our bread over other substances; And forgif to us our dettis as we forgiven to our detters; and leed us not into temptation; But deliver us from evel. Amen.

[A. D. 1526, Tindale's Testament.]

O oure father which art in heven' halowed be thy name. Let the kingdom come. Thy will be fulfilled' as well in erth' as hit ys in heven. Give vs this daye our dayly breade. And forgive vs our treaspasess even as we forgeve them which treaspas vs. Leede vs not into temptation, but delyvre vs from yvell' Amen.

[A. D. 1589, Coverdale's Bible.]

Our father which art in heauen, halowed be thy name.

Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done euen ie earth as it is in heauen.

Gine us this day our daily bread.

And forgive us dettes as we also forgive our detters, And lead us not into tentation but deliuer us from euill; for thine is the kingdome and the power and the glorie for ener. Amen.—*Boston Recorder.*

A FRENCHMAN'S RELIGION.

Dr. Thompson, in his letters from France, relates the following as an illustration of the free and easy, good-natured religion of the French:

"Now," said a Frenchman, as we sat down together in his carriage, "I must confess to you I am a Roman Catholic. I cross myself, I say my prayers, I go to mass and to confession, I teach my children to do so too. I do all this because my father did, and it does no harm—it does good; when I am well, it makes me better, when I am afflicted, makes me less afflicted

"You are a Protestant; you say I am wrong—the bread is not flesh, and the wine is not blood, but God can do all things.—Will he make such a transformation? What says his Word? I do not know that the Bible teaches this doctrine. It is not my business to examine; it is the priest's; I pay him for it; it is enough for me to take care of my family, and support the Church and the State. God knows I have no time to spend in theological controversy. Now, my dear friend, do not argue with me, I cannot argue with you, I refer you to my priest."

Proper Mode of Making Presents.

Among friends, presents ought to be made of things of small value; or, if valuable, their worth should be derived from the style of the workmanship, or from some accidental circumstances, rather than from the inherent and solid richness. Especially, never offer to a lady a gift of great cost; it is in the highest degree indelicate, and looks as if you were desirous of placing her under obligations to you, and of buying her good will. The gifts made by ladies to gentlemen are of the most refined nature possible; they should be little articles, not purchased, but deriving a priceless value as being the offspring of their gentle skill; a little picture from their pencil or a trifle from their needle. A present should be made with as little parade and ceremony as possible. If it is a small matter, a good pencil case, a thimble to a lady, or an affair of that sort, it should not be offered formally, but in an indirect way. Emerson says: "Rings and other jewels are not gifts, but apologies for gifts. The only gift is a portion of thyself. Thou must bleed for me. Therefore, the poet brings his poem; the shepherd, his lamb; the farmer, his corn; the miner, a gem; the sailor, coral and shells; the painter, his picture; the girl, a handkerchief of her own sewing."

PRAYER.—Prayer is the application of want to Him who only can relieve it; the voice of sin to Him who alone can pardon it. It is the urgency of poverty, the prostration of humility, the fervency of penitence, the confidence of trust. It is not eloquence, but earnestness; not the definition of helplessness, but the feeling of it; not figures of speech, but compunction of soul. It is the "Lord save us, we perish," of drowning Peter; the cry of faith to the ear of mercy.—*Hannah More.*

GIVE HIM A GOOD BOOK.

How easy to do this. The most timid Christian can certainly do this much. I would not have any one stop with this in the way of doing good. But look, while I tell you of the good that simple act may do.

A captain left this port a few days since who is, and has been for some years, a very excellent Christian—*a real worker*—so much so, that on one voyage he was the means of the conversion of four of his crew. In a word, he "goes about doing good." Note the turning point with him: Some years ago, while a mate, on leaving this port, a good book was given him at the Sailor's Home.

"That book," he says, "was the instrument of my conversion."

Bless the hand that gave him that book. Reader, dost thou covet a like blessing?—Go and do likewise. As the merchant boxes his goods, especially for the border lands, how desirable and how easy to put in a good book or two; and many may rise up to bless him. As mother or sister packs brother's trunk for journeyings on land or sea, slip in a good book—always *the* book, and also another or two; accompany them with thy prayer and look for the blessing.

Yes, give him a good book; you cannot do less for him; and do it now. Redeem the time—haste to the rescue. "To him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin." "Let him know that he which converteth the sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins.—*S. S. Times.*

AN EVENING WITH THEO. PARKER.

The editor of the *Principia* says:—We called on Theodore Parker, at his own residence, one evening. He was absent, we waited his return, and had two or more hours of free conversation with him. He was quite affable, frank, friendly, courteous, agreeable, entertaining. We could easily account for his strong hold upon a wide circle of admiring friends. We talked of reforms generally, of abolition and slavery, in particular—of politics, of ecclesiastical matters, of civil government, of the constitution, of law, of theology, ethics, and religion—passing rapidly from the one to the other. Every where he seemed at home—ready to communicate, ready to listen. An air of honesty, candor, and likerality, was visible in him. On many points we were agreed. On some others we differed, widely; especially when we frankly confessed to him our "*heresy* of radical *orthodoxy*." He smiled, and an earnest, yet amicable discussion followed. Here, for the first time, we found we could tell him some things he had not learned, and correct some of his mistakes. Even "the liberal" strange to tell—the liberal *of* the liberal—the chastisers of bigotry, the scourges of "prejudices of education"—are sometimes prejudiced themselves. Will our readers believe it? Theodore Parker, with his world-wide intelligence, really supposed that Dr. Lyman Beecher preached to his church in Boston, that "there are infants in hell, not a span long!" We had been accustomed, fifty years before, to hear men who seldom or never entered a church-edifice, repeat the traditionary charge, applying it to the Edwardses, Bellamy, Hopkins, and Emmons, whose flocks never heard any such thing from them. But, at this late day, to hear "the great Theological Reformer" of the age, whose erudition constituted him the oracle of the "progressives" in two hemispheres, attribute to a living contemporary, at his elbow, a sentiment he so strongly and laboriously repudiated, on behalf of himself and associates—was what we were not prepared to expect. We were at pains to certify Mr. Parker that he had been misinformed, that we had occupied a pew in Dr. Lyman Beecher's Church a full year, were well acquainted with the man, and knew that he had labored with the tongue and pen, to disabuse the public of that traditionary charge against his creed. Mr. Parker was astonished at the statement, and confessed his mistake—much relieved, we doubted not, so far as Dr. Lyman Beecher was concerned.

A BAD HABIT FOR A MOTHER.

Mrs. Colman used to say she could not see why her children did not mind her better. She was sure she did not drive them and make them obstinate in that way, and they had everything done for them which could be done, and yet they never yielded cheerful obedience; and she looked worried and anxious all the time. However, she would have stoutly resented it if any one else had ventured the opinion that they were not the best children in the world, or had suggested a change in her manner of governing them.

It was eight o'clock in the evening, and all the little Colmans were in the sitting-room, when the customary scene was commenced, which was repeated with slight variations every evening.

"Come, Horace," began the mother, addressing her eldest boy, a child of ten years, "come, it is bedtime now—you had better put away your book."

"Oh! I cant go to bed now—I'm right in the middle of a story, besides I ain't going as long as Carrie sits up."

"Come, Carrie, you go too," said the mother. "You won't feel like getting up in the morning."

Carrie took no notice of her mother's remark, but went on crocheting, and the mother busied herself with the baby, who presently fell asleep in her arms.

"There, Georgie, you're sound asleep on the sofa; you must wake up now and go up stairs."

No answer from Georgie.

Presently Mrs. Colman rose and laid the baby softly in the cradle. He had been very fretful all day. She began to shake Georgie gently by the shoulder, saying over and over again, "Come, wake up, Georgie."

"Be still!" vociferated the little fellow at last.

"Sh! sh! don't wake up the baby," said the mother, but Georgie clamored and presently the baby joined in.

"Dear me, what a noise," said Horace, pettishly. The mother jogged the cradle gently, and by the time its refactory occupant was quiet the boy upon the sofa was soand asleep again where he lay till past nine o'clock. At last the waking up scene was recommenced, and the mother began to coax her daughter to rock the cradle.

Ungraciously, at last she rose and began to jog the cradle, muttering something about the plague of babies.

After some ten minutes of coaxing with "Come now, *do*, Georgie, come, please do," reiterated for the fortieth time, Master Georgie was half led and half carried to bed. The two elder children went when their mother did.

Every morning a similar scene was carried on before breakfast to get the children up, and before school to get them ready and started, and the "come now" and "please do," were about as effectual as in the previous cited instance, usually resulting in the children's doing as they pleased, or being hired to do as their mother pleased.

Occasionally the tune was varied to, "I wouldn't," "now, please don't," when Master Horace proposed to go skating on the river, or riding a dangerous horse—or Georgie took the vases from the mantle piece to fill his little wheelbarrow.

Poor Mrs. Colman sighed and fretted and worried, but never tried the simple remedy once recommended to her, a little firm authority. Her will was weak—the children's strong, and they came off victors. There are many Mrs. Colmans, spoiling many families of children.—*Mother's Journal.*

CURIOSITY REPROVED.

The Persian Ambassador found himself so annoyed when in France by the insatiable curiosity of the fair Parisians, who came to his residence avowedly "to look at him," that, at last, he resolved to revenge himself by the following little scheme:—

On returning home one day from a ride, and finding, as usual, his apartments crowded by ladies, he affected to be charmed with the sight of them, successively pointing to each with his finger, and speaking with earnestness to his interpreter, who he well knew would be afterwards closely questioned as to the purport of his remarks. Accordingly, the eldest of the ladies, who, in spite of age, probably thought herself the most striking of the whole party, and whose curiosity was particularly excited, after his excellency had passed through the suite of rooms, coolly inquired what might have been the object of his examination.

"Madam," replied the interpreter, "I dare not inform you."

"But I wish particularly to know, sir."

"Indeed, madam, it is impossible."

"Nay, sir, this reserve is vexatious—I desire to know."

"Oh, since you insist, madam—know, then, that his excellency has been valuing you."

"Valuing us! how, sir?"

"Yes, ladies—his excellency, after the custom of his country, has been setting a price upon each of you."

"Well, that's whimsical enough; and how much may that lady be worth, according to his estimation?"

"A thousand crowns."

"And the other?"

"Five hundred crowns."

"And that young lady with fair hair?"

"Three hundred crowns."

"And that brunette?"

"The same price."

"And that lady who is painted?"

"Fifty crowns."

"And pray, sir, what may I be worth in the tariff of his excellency's good graces?"

"Oh, madam, you really must excuse me; I beg——"

"Come, come, no concealments."

"The prince merely said, as he passed you——"

"Well, what did he say?"

"He said, madam, that he did not know the small coin of the country."

MY MOTHER.

Everything pure and holy seems entwined around the very word. Years may have passed since she went to rest; tall grass may be growing on her grave; yet with reverence would we cherish her memory. It seems but yesterday that we were children together, with a mother to counsel us and guide our feet in the path of duty. But she is gone, and we must finish our journey without her smile to gladden our pathway. To whom can we now look with such confidence? To whom can we go with all our trials and troubles? Surely to no earthly friends. There is a vacancy which never can be filled. We may lose other friends, and their loss be made up to us, in a measure, but "what is home without a mother there?" If there is a scene on earth at which angels would weep, it is a group of little ones just bereft of a mother's care. See them as they gather at night around the fireside, where they were wont to receive their good-night kiss from her. Who can fill that mother's place! If spirits are permitted to hold communion with their friends on earth, it must be a mother will watch over her little ones she left behind. Her last prayer on earth is for the welfare of her children, and with what bitter anguish does she bid them the last farewell, as her spirit is about to take its flight into the untried world. Then for the sake of her who is gone, be kind to the motherless little ones! "For a mother, lost in childhood, grieves the heart from day to day."

Or, even if her days be prolonged till the "evening of life," how hard it is then to give her up. That dear form, once erect, is now bent towards the grave, her hair is silvered o'er with age, her step is faltering, still we can hardly believe her growing old, or think we can ever part with her. But ere we are aware of it, she is gone forever from us. Yes! those dear hands are folded peacefully across her breast; these eyes, whose delight it was to gaze at the flowers she loved so well, are closed in death. And now, as we visit the sacred mound, where, repose the remains of a dear mother, may we try to follow in her footsteps, to be guided by her example, we may then rest assured that when we are done with this world it will be well with us.

THE SABBATH.—The Sabbath is the loveliest, brightest day of the week, to a spiritual mind. These *rests* refresh the soul in God, that finds nothing but turmoil in the creature. Should not this day be welcome to the soul, that sets it free to mind its own business, which has other days to attend to the business of its servant, the body? And these are a certain pledge to it of that expected freedom when it shall enter on an eternal Sabbath and rest in Him forever who is the only rest of the soul.—*Leighton.*

HOW IT WORKS

"Mr. A., will you pay this little bill this morning?"

"No, Mr. B., I have not a cent by me. Call again."

B. owes his shoemaker or tailor a small bill and is called upon an hour afterwards for the amount. His "hands" are in need and the money must be had to supply their wants; but, failing to get it, they are unsupplied, and not only the consumer, but the grocer, the butcher and huckster are unpaid, and the general complaint is of hard times, all for the want of perhaps a five dollar bill in the hands of one who, through a little exertion, might in the first place have paid the bill.

Let us reverse the picture

Says A., "Here's a bank bill It's no business in my pocket, when I owe it to B., the shoemaker, and I will not wait for him to call upon me for it, for he may feel a delicacy about it. So here goes."

Mr. B., the shoemaker, is overjoyed at the receipt of it from the fact that he can divide it among his "hands." Let us see what is done with it. Jones, an honest fellow; has credit, though he is poor, and has supplied the necessities of life on *tick*.

But his grocer needed the money, and though he know Jones to be perfectly honest, he had many times wished that little bill paid, and now he receives it and is ready to trust Jones again should he require it.—Jones' wife is in delicate health and needs some little luxury to cheer her. This is also provided. And the laundress, whom he has been compelled to hire, receives a share, and her almost starving children's eyes are big at the sight of as much bread as they can eat. The money started from the pocket of Mr. A., is also kept in circulation, and doing its office work wherever it goes. It might be followed up among the remainder of the shoemaker's hands, though not in the same way, but to some useful end.

Whoever has a five dollar or ten dollar bill, or ten cents even, which they owe, should pay it and keep it in circulation.—If they are so blessed as to "owe no man anything," and have means, let them employ it in a way which will enrich themselves and gladen the hearts of those who need it, but by all means, if you owe, *pay now*, if you have the means, and if not, pay as soon as you can.—*Springfield (O) News.*

AN ETHIOPIAN RELIGION.

In the highlands of Ethiopia, Major Harris found a so-called Christian kingdom, a national establishment dating from the earliest ages. By this church, saints and angels are invoked, the Virgin and St. Michael are made scarcely subordinate deities, a crowded calandar of saints receive honors, and half the year is composed of fasts and festivals. It enjoins also confession to the priest, whose curse is dreaded by the people as the last clamity, while they confidently rely on the almsgiving and penances he imposes as an expiation of sin. Its most extraordinary peculiarities are certain usages and ceremonies, either borrowed from the Jews or retained from the Ethiopic faith. Their churches, which generally are small and mean, resemble precisely the Jewish temple; they are divided into three parts; the innermost is the holy of holies, and may be entered by the priest alone. The service is in a dead language, and dancing is one of the ceremonies. They keep in the same manner, and with equal strictness, the seventh day and the first—the Sabbath of the Jews and the Lord's day of the Christians. They observe the Levitical prohibitions as to unclean animals; they wash their cups and platters as a religious duty; they will not eat with Pagan or Moslem, nor tastes of flesh that has not been slain in the name of the Trinity. They practice circumcision, not asserting it to be obligatory, yet rigorously imposing it on every pagan convert to Christianity. They allow of concubinage. They are all baptized once every year, commemorating the baptism of Christ at the Epiphany by a religion procession to the river, into which men, women and children enter in a promiscuous and shameless crowd. Fasts of extraordinary frequency are observed with unexampled strictness; two every week, on Wednesday and Friday, while, reckoning all the holy days together, one entire half of the year is thus occupied.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

THE LAST TIME.

There is to me, dear reader, something peculiarly significant and sad connected with this phrase. I seldom ever read the words, or hear them pronounced, without having my heart affected and my feelings stirred within me. I never can bear the thought of looking upon any object that I love—no matter whether it be a scene, an article, an animal or a person—with the settled and sober and solemn conviction that it is for the last time. Whenever I am thus called to take a final look and leave of things and persons dear to me—and in this world of change the occasions are neither few nor far between—I always try to fancy and believe the happy delusion that we shall soon meet and see each other again. I find that it affords me a good deal of comfort, and seems to take off the edge of the parting, thus to indulge myself.

But while this is a pleasant way of regarding an unpleasant matter, and while some persons are extremely fortunate in possessing the faculty of making dark and gloomy events wear a light and cheerful aspect, it does not entirely do away with the keenness of final separation, or make those separations less frequent. Come they have, come they will; and we can no more prevent them than we can live without breathing. All can look back upon such occasion with a feeling tinged with sadness, and all can look forward to a repetition of similar scenes with the certain prospect that they will surely come, and with a fearful and painful foreboding of their near approach. Not a day passes that does not give birth to events of this character, and not a person exists on earth who is not destined soon and often to become the subject of such events. Not more certain is it that we see and enjoy things now, than that we shall see and enjoy them for the last time. It must come. It cannot be avoided. The pastor will soon preach is last sermon, the Christian soon offer his last prayer, the Sunday-school teacher soon impart his last instruction and words of kindly warning and invitation to his class, friends will soon meet and embrace each other for the last time, the merchant visit his store, the professional gentleman his office, the mechanic his shop, the laborer his daily task, for the last time

When that "last time" will come, or how soon it will come, of course, is not known to us; and wisely and mercifully has it been hid from our view. It will be bad enough to endure it when it shall arrive, without being obliged to suffer from an anticipation of it. To many this very day—aye, this very hour—it will come, and wring their hearts with pain and anguish. Large numbers of our fellow-creatures are this very moment looking upon things and persons for the last time. Soon the eye will become dim, darkness envelope objects the nearest and the dearest, the breath become long-drawn and difficult, the perspiration dampen the brow, the pulse become feeble, the chill pass over the body, the rattle be heard in the throat, the heart cease to beat, and the tired but freed spirit take its flight to the unseen and untried world. The last time will then have come to them, and they will have passed away to mingle with us and earthly scenes no more forever. It will then be the painful duty of surviving friends to prepare the body for the house appointed for all the living, to fix the time for the funeral and for the last fond look upon the face and form of the sainted dead, and to cause it to be lowered into the cold, damp ground, to come up no more until the morning of the resurrection.

And thus we go. What we now do for departed ones will have to be done for us by the hands of others. As we have looked upon others for the last time, so will others look upon us for the last time. Happy will it be for us when that period arrives if we find ourselves prepared for it; and with joy leave the vain and fleeting things of time for the sure and permanent realities of eternity, the sorrows and sins of earth for the happiness and holiness of heaven. Yes, happy, thrice happy will it be for both you and me, and all of us, if such be the case.—*Gospel Messenger.*

"THE TERRIBLE PASS."

A traveler relates that among the Alps there is a narrow path along the precipitous slope of a summit, which is crossed by a deep and dark defile.

When the guides, one before and another behind the traveler, reach this fearful seam, they pause upon the dizzy edge to re-assure his mind; then the leader makes a swing from a projecting rock, and lands upon the opposite side. Immediately turning towards the man he has left, urged forward by his rear guard, he kneels upon the margin of the abyss, extends his hand over it, and says, "Place your foot there, and trust my arm to bring you over safely." It is done, and in a moment the traveler stands on the solid path leading into a sweet and smiling landscape among the mountains—"peace reposing in the bosom of strength." This is called "the terrible pass"

How forcibly it represents the convicted sinner's transition from disroyalty to reconciliation. He reaches the limit of his own wisdom and strength in seeking peace. Then Jesus bridges the gulf of alienation and death with his scarred hand, and invites the sinner to step by faith thereon, trust his Savior, and be saved. How simple the act; how glorious the result! He is brought over the terrible, dreaded pass, into "a large place," and one full of fragrance and song. Refusing to advance, escape is cut off, and he falls into the "blackness of darkness forever."

NO MIDDLE COURSE IN RELIGION.—Often do we hear remiss professors strike to choke all forward holiness by commending the golden mean. A cunning discouragement; the devil's sophistry! The mean of virtue is between two degrees. It is a mean grace that loves a mean degree of grace; yet this is the staff with which the world beats all that would be better than themselves.—What! will you be singular—walk alone? But were not the apostles singular in their walking, a spectacle to the world? Did not Christ call for this singularity, what do ye more than others? You that are God's peculiar people, will ye do no peculiar thing? Ye that are separate from the world, will ye keep the world's road? Must the name of a puritan dishearten us in the service of God? St. Paul said in his apology, "by that which they call heresy, so worship I the God of my fathers;" and by that which profane ones call puritanism, which is indeed zealous devotion, so let my heart desire to serve Jesus Christ.—*Old Puritan Writer.*

"PULL, ADAM PULL."—There was a lad in Ireland, who was put to work at a linen factory; and while he was at work there, a piece of cloth was wanted to be sent out, which was short of the quantity that it ought to be; but the master thought it might be made the length by a little stretching. He thereupon unrolled the cloth, taking hold of one end of it himself and the boy at the other. He then said, "Pull, Adam, pull." The master pulled with all his might, bnt the boy stood still. The master again said, "Pull, Adam, pull."—The boy said, "I can't." "Why not?" said the master. "Because it is wrong," said Adam, and he refused to pull. Upon this the master said he would not do for a linen manufacturer; but that boy became the Rev. Adam Clark, and the strict principle of honesty of his youthful age, laid the foundation of his future greatness.

SURNAMES.—The following are given in Lower's English Surnames, as specimens of the old Puritans in England about the year 1658. They are taken from a jury-list in Sussex county. They will cause a smile in our day:—

Faint not Hewett,	Seek-wisdom Wood.
Redeemed Compton,	Accepted Trevor,
God-reward Smart,	Make-peace Heaton,
Earth Adams,	Called Lower,
Meek Brewer,	Be-courteous Cole,
Repentance Avis,	Return Spelman,
Kill-sin Pimple,	Fly-debate Roberts,
Be-faithful Joiner,	Hope-for Bending,
More-fruit Flower,	Weep-not Billing,
Grace-ful Harding,	Elected Mitchell,
Fight-the-good-fight-of-faith White,	
Stand-fast-on-high Stringer,	
Search-the-scriptures Moreton,	
The-peace-of-God Knight.	

YOUTH'S.

THE FIRST LESSON IN GAMBLING

Wherever there are great collections of people, there are bad and foolish people among them. It was so at Bridgport, where the State Fair was held recently.—Outside the grounds, behind or within tents or booths, were many who gambled and led others to do so. Now it is a very simple thing to gamble; so simple, and often it appears so fair, that many a boy is led to take the first step before he knows it.

There was behind one of the oyster-stands a circle of men and boys; on the ground sat a poor, degraded, dissipated man, poorly clothed, and looking sick and weak. He held in his hand several iron rings, and before him was a board with large nails driven in it which stood upright. A clear-faced, bright-eyed, handsome little fellow stepped up to him. He was just such a boy as is prompt at day-school. He showed this in his face, as he stepped up to the man and said:

"What's that for?"

"Give me a cent, and you may pitch one of these rings, and if it catches over a nail, I'll give you six cents."

That seemed fair enough; so the boy handed him the cent and took the ring.—He stepped back to a stake, tossed the ring, and it caught on one of the nails.

"Will you take six rings to pitch again, or six cents?"

"Six cents," was the answer; and two three cent pieces were put into his hand, and he stepped off well satisfied with what he had done, and probably not having an idea that he had done wrong.

A gentleman standing near had watched him, and now, before he had time to look about and rejoin his companions, laid his hand on his shoulder.

"My lad, that is your first lesson in gambling."

"Gambling, sir!"

"You staked your penny, and won six, did you not?"

"Yes, I did."

"You did not earn them, and they were not given you; you won them, just as gamblers win money. You have taken the first step in the path; that man has gone through it, and you can see the end. Now I advise you to go and give him six cents back, and ask him for your penny, and then stand square in the world an honest boy again."

He had hung his head down, but raised it quickly, and his bright, open look as he said, "I'll do it," will not be forgotten.—He ran back and soon emerged from the ring, looking happier than ever. He touched his cap and bowed pleasantly as he ran away to join his comrads.

That was an *honest* boy.—*Sketch Book.*

INDUSTRIOUS ADA.

Many little girls work because they *must*, and do it in such an unwilling manner, that the mother, sister or friend, would rather perform all the labor alone, than to witness such unamiable conduct, and look upon such an unpleasant face.

I know of many little girls who spend their leisure in useful employment, but there are not very many among my young friends who really love to work.

I do not think little girls should sit in the house and sew and knit, and embroider, all of the time; no such thing; she should play in the open air, many hours each day; run, jump, drive hoop, play ball, coast in winter, work in the garden in summer, take long walks in the woods, searching for flowers, singing with the birds, and chiping with the grasshoppers, and doing anything of the kind which makes them healthy and happy. But when they are in the house, and have work of any kind to do, they should perform it carefully, neatly, patiently and perseveringly.

Ada is a little black-eyed girl, now about eleven years old; her mother has much work to do—her older sister is teaching school in the city, so little Ada is her mother's only help.

"How much can such a little girl help her mother?" asks a child's voice.

I do not know all the many steps those small, light feet take, or all the little helpful things her busy hands perform for her mother; but I know she is always industrious, washing dishes, sweeping, dusting, taking care of her own little room and that of her brothers. She tries to make biscuit and cake sometimes; occasionally she is led to wonder why her biscuit "are not as light as mother's, or why her loaf of cake should look so nicely done, and when cut, be unbaked in the center? Her mother explains the cause of each failure, and she frequently has very nice little bakings of her own.

For the last two years she has done every stitch of her own plain sewing; made and trimmed her under garments with tape-trimming, or embroidery, so that her mother has no sewing of that kind to do for Ada. Her school aprons are always made very neatly; her mother's morning collars fashioned by the same busy fingers, and at Christmas and New Year her friends received presents of crochet and brilliant collars—the products of her industry, which were so nicely completed, you would not suppose such a little girl could have done them.

At school, Ada is diligent and studious, and when her arithmetic troubles her more than usual, her cheerful, presevering industry overcomes all the difficulties at last.

In play she is active as any of the girls, and likes sport as well; but when recess is over, her studies are cheerfully resumed.

How many of the little girls who read the *Little Pilgrim*, will try to imitate industrious Ada?—*Little Pilgrim.*

GOD COUNTS.—A plate of sweet cakes was brought in and laid upon the table.—Two children played on the hearth rug before the fire. "Oh, I want one of those cakes!" cried the little boy, jumping up as soon as his mother went out, and going on tiptoe to the table. "No, no," said his sister, pulling him back. "No, no; you know you must not touch."

"Mother won't know it; she didn't count them," he cried, shaking her off, and stretching forth his hand.

"If she didn't, perhaps God counted," answered his sister.

The little boy's hand was staid. Yes, children, be sure that God counts.—*Woodworth.*

THE PACIFIC.

REV. J. H. WARREN, EDITOR.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Thursday Morning, August 16, 1860.

The Sunday School Interest in California.

We have received the address of the Committee appointed by the Sabbath School Convention which assembled in this city last May, "To the people of California in behalf of the Sunday Schools." We will publish it next week.

The anniversaries of a number of Sabbath schools in this city on the last Sabbath, and the full reports and notices of them by the daily press, have called the attention of the public for a moment to a work which all must admit, bears with incalculable importance on the public morals and welfare of the State. As a great work it justly claims the serious sympathy of the citizen. The church is confessedly interested in it. She has freely embarked in the work. Her time, her heart, her wealth, give perpetual proof, how the Sabbath school is cherished and loved.

As a field of usefulness it affords ample scope for the humblest or most brilliant talent. As long as it exists no member of Christ's Church can say there is no work for him; no one can plead a lack of ability; no one can ask for better task to call forth the best exercise of one's gifts of learning, talent and piety.

We have often referred to the depressing and depraving influence of our public men. We have glanced from time to time at the Supreme bench, our Congressional representatives and State legislatures, the infamy of our Indian massacres and the total abrogation of a man's moral identity at the behest of party, so far even as to eat pottage with "a gambler of thirty year's standing," for all which, good men have felt a shame, soreness and wrath. It has come to pass that we have lost faith in the "Reform parties" of California. We put no trust in politicians. A new race must come in, before redemption is wrought for the State. We are at sea and long have been, and every surge that has broken over us, has seemed to wreck rather than to help us. Those who look beyond the mere schemes of the artful, selfish, unscrupulous politician, and the successes of bands organized to clutch the spoils of office; for the honor of a commonwealth and the strength and prosperity of a State, feel that there can be no settlement of hope, until the great principles of moral government, the everlasting truths of righteousness, taught us in the Holy Bible, are embraced by an enlightened inflexible conscience, and thoroughly lodged — anchored in the public mind. Intelligence, in this matter, must come in with a sacred sense of duty, and our wisdom find its beginning in the fear of the Lord.

Aside from the essentially vital connection of the Sabbath school with the church, as a means of building up the kingdom of the Redeemer, its relation to the State is one of unbounded hope. The children of the Sabbath school will not soon forget their testaments and their lessons; the influence of the praying teacher—the memory of the hymn—the conversions of the class, will leaven the earnest life of future days. All thoughts of God cannot perish—all fear of his name cannot wholly die; the consciousness and the conscience that God has claims to his heart, and his fellow man to his unselfish life, must give tone and stimulus to will and temper; thus fitted and matured, the thousands in our schools will go forth to take their place where they are needed, to turn the tide of battle.

This is the element looked for to consolidate our civil and social fabric—to underpin and strengthen the State. The State needs the religiously trained and conscientious mind as much as the Church, and needs it now. It is from the Sabbath schools that we look for the generation that must undo the evils under which we have long suffered. Not that the nurseries of the church train up the politician of the future, but the man, the times shall want. Not less than ten thousand children are thus training for their day in this State. They will soon be felt.

Everywhere, then, in our valleys, mountains, cities and camps, Christians should organize for Sabbath school work. No community, where children are growing up, though of a most temporary sort, should be without the Sabbath school. It is a work which will bring forth a hundred fold in due time. The energy and success with which the cause is carried on in this city, should encourage all, engaged in the common work. The years will soon come, when a new conscience—a new power—a new race will hold and guide the destiny of this brilliant, rising, though now distracted and afflicted State.

President Hitchcock Interpreted by Himself.

Our readers will remember that the name of Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, formerly President of Amherst College, was some months since brought into the College discussion. With the results of that discussion we were satisfied, and we are not anxious to renew it. But simple justice demands the following statements. In the Pacific *Expositor* for November 1859, was this announcement:

"SECTARIAN COLLEGES.—We have an article from the writings of Dr. Hitchcock, of Amherst College, for our next number, which in the strongest terms and ablest manner sustains our views of educational institutions."

Accordingly, the December number of that journal printed, under the same heading, "Sectarian Colleges," some extracts from President Hitchcock's inaugural address. Extoling Pres. H., as "one of the most devoted and liberal minded friends of general education, and a high conservative literature in our country; it commented thus:

"It will be seen from his views that this plan of uniting all Protestant denominations is a suspicious one." (p 263.)

We took occasion, after carefully reading the extracts, to differ from the *Expositor* in interpreting Pres. Hitchcock's meaning. We affirmed that he was opposing, "not Christian co-operation, but unchristian concessions." (See PACIFIC, Dec 22, 1859.) The only notice taken of our explanation, by the *Expositor*, was a somewhat sneering allusion to its untenableness and absurdity.

We happen now to have Pres. Hitchcock's interpretation of himself. Under date of July 3d, 1670, he expresses himself as follows; "I agree with President Woolsey in his views of the principle adopted in founding the College of California, viz: that of uniting the efforts of all evangelical Christians in laying its foundations. I have indeed expressed the opinion in print that a College should have a definite religious character, and that, therefore, there is no objection to its being under the control of a single denomination, if they are able to start and sustain it. But I had reference to evangelical denominations, and was opposing the idea of excluding all religion from a College, in order to unite men of all creeds, and no creed, in its support. This does not conflict with the opinion that in a newly settled country, while yet a College is not needed for each denomination, it is highly desirable that all who agree in the essentials of the Gospel should unite their means and efforts in founding such an Institution."

We expressly stated that the question was not to be settled by names; but these are good in their way, and now, with the *Expositor's* permission, we transfer this high and justly lauded authority to our own side This "*clarum et venerabile nomen*" is not only against us, but most emphatically for us.

We are tempted to add, in this connection, that Prof. Shedd, lately called to Dr. Alexander's church, O. S. Presbyterian, in New York city, on reading over our College "basis," said promptly, "That is right, just as it should be." Pres. Woolsey has heartily commended the plan, and Pres. Hopkins "concurs." Pres. Wayland has given utterance to similar views. We can assure the *Expositor*, and the public, that our Catholic basis finds a hearty response among the best and foremost friends of education at the East.

The Massacre in Syria.

We have read the accounts of the terrible slaughter of Christians in Syria, by the Druses, with pain and sorrow. The suddenness, as well as the exterminating character of this fearful blow, has taken Europe and America by surprise, and filled all hearts with horror. We have not space this week to make special notice of this extraordinary event. It is of too much consequence, however, to let it pass unheeded. What the result will be, or what particular and immediate effect it will have on the Turkish government, is not clear. This, however, is true: The Ottoman Empire is too corrupt and too weak to protect its own subjects.—It may send an army to punish the Druses, but all its power will not subdue them.—Fortified in the mountains, they will again speedily pour down in torrents to renew their work of blood. Turkey is not fit, neither has it the power to exist as an independent nation. The ascendancy of Christian powers over the realm is inevitable, and Christianity will now the more speedily erect the cross, while the crescent must fall and fade before the greater light.

Ministers and Churches.

REV. S. B. BELL, D. D.—The friends of this gentleman will be gratified to learn that he has received the honorary degree of D. D., from the Ladies' Seminary, at Leroy New York—better known at present as the Ingham University, the President of which is the venerable Dr. S. H. COX. The newly made D. D., who is himself given to the most unconscionable facetiousness, will probably credit his good fortune to the fact that this is leap year.

REV. W. C. BARTLETT, who temporarily accepted a call to supply the pulpit of the Congregational Church in Nevada, ceased his labors in that place last week. The health of Mrs. Bartlett seemed to render a removal imperative. In the short time that Mr. Bartlett labored there, the church building has been finished and paid for, the lot handsomely enclosed and the society left in a far more prosperous position than when he found it. We hope a minister will soon be found to take his place.

FOLSOM STREET M. E. CHURCH.—A Missionary meeting was held in Methodist Church on Folsom street, at which Bishop Ames was present and made an address.—Two hundred and fifty dollars were raised, which, we are told, is an average of $2 25 per member. The *Advocate* says: "At this hour, the Folsom St. Church carries the banner among the churches of the California Conference, as far as we have heard, in raising missionary supplies."

REV. W. F. CLARK.—Mr. Clark, who left Victoria some time since, owing to difficulties between him and his associate on the "negro pew" question, was waited on soon after his arrival in Canada by a deputation from the Guelph Church to supply their pulpit. After two Sabbaths, a unanimous call was given him to become their pastor, which he has accepted.

CORRECTION.—In our issue last week of the report of the Secretary of the Ladies' Protection and Relief Society, a misprint occurs, which we correct this week. As printed it reads: "The Society now stands on a firm basis: we can define our position, and assume our dignity." It should read "assume our identity."

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Seventh Anniversary of this society was held Friday evening at the Baptist church, Washington street.

The usual reports were read and an address by Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald delivered. The attendance was very small, but we trust it was not a criterion of the extent of the sympathies of those engaged in its behalf. We will probably give a sketch of the reports next week.

Sunday School Anniversaries.

The Eleventh Anniversary of the First Congregational Sunday School, was held last Sabbath morning—the regular services being very appropriately dispensed with, and the time exclusively devoted to the interesting services of the anniversary. The singing was by the children, and no trained choir ever gave more melodious and delightful music. The sermon by the pastor was exceedingly appropriate, and his address to parents and teachers, full of earnest truth and power. A silver vase filled with fresh flowers stood on the table in front of the pulpit, and the pulpit itself was beautifully adorned with the same blooming emblems of purity, loveliness and truth.

This school is the third in its date of organization in this city—the Baptist being the oldest, and Dr. Anderson's the second. The anniversary proper should have been on the first Sabbath in August, but was delayed on account of the unavoidable absence of the pastor on that day. It is the largest school, and has been for the last five years, on this coast, and is doing a great and good work in aiding and sustaining mission schools in this city, and destitute schools throughout the State.

Edward P. Flint, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, submitted the following report:

We have assembled here to-day to commemorate the Eleventh Anniversary of the opening of this Sabbath School, and in the absence of our Superintendent, I have prepared the following Report of the progress of the School during the last year.

The sessions of the School have been held regularly on every Sabbath during the year, and the average attendance has been as follows, viz: Male scholars, 114; female scholars, 121; male teachers, 32; female teachers, 18; total 285.

The whole number of teachers and scholars, connected with the school is: Male scholars, 177; female scholars, 200; male teachers, 45; female teachers, 27. Total, 449.

The school has a fine library of 1,900 volumes, and nearly three hundred copies of the "Well Spring" are distributed to the scholars every Sunday. These papers are a valuable means of interesting the children and no doubt much religious instruction is conveyed to their young hearts, and into families to which they belong, through the stories, and other articles contained in such a paper.

A reward of a gift of a Bible, with a silver clasp, is given to each scholar who commits to memory the Assembly's shorter Catechism, and repeats it to the teacher at one recital. We regard this as an important part of the instruction imparted here, and it is our desire to have the precious truths of the Catechism stored in the minds of all the children.

Fifteen Bibles have been presented to scholars, for this object, during the year, namely, to David C. Preston, John Hill, Thomas Woodward, Susan E. Coffin, Nettie Chadbourne, Sarah E. Hathaway, Frances P. Locke, Elizabeth Withers, Louisa Lovely, Mary Galloway, Carrie S. Hooke, Philena Sawyer, Elizabeth Nightingale, Helen Fitzgerald, and Mary E. McColliam.

The monthly collection in the school, to be used in clothing poor children for attendance on the Sabbath School, and in sending books to schools in the country which need our aid, has been regularly taken up. It has been our privilege to furnish library and question books to quite a number of Sabbath schools in this State and one at Puget Sound, during the year.

An interesting feature of the school has been the attendance of Chinese, both of children and adults, who have been gathered in by members of the church, whose hearts have yearned to teach them something about the Sabbath and the religion of Jesus. For some time there was a class of six or eight children, and not less than ten adults, reaching the number of *eighteen on one Sabbath*. The attendance has been less for some time past, but is now increasing, and we hope that some good impressions may be made upon them.

The office of superintendent of the school was made vacant in October last by the resignation of Mr. Willard Leonard, who had filled the office since 1852. This vacancy was not filled until the 9th January, when an election was held, and the assistant superintendent, Mr. L. B. Benchley, chosen Superintendent, and the undersigned elected Assistant Superintendent. Mr. B. has been absent since March 20th, having sailed for New York with his family on that day.

A teacher's meeting has been held every Saturday evening for the study of the lesson.

We cannot record this year that none of our nnmber have been called away by death; but we have cause for gratitude that among so large a number there has been so little sickness, and that we have only to chronicle the loss of four scholars and one teacher—Samuel T. Adams, a member of Mr. Dickerman's Bible Class, had long been connected with the school, and had been, for more than a year, a member of the Church. He was called away just as life was opening bright before him, but he was willing to go. This world had no happiness for him, compared to that of loving and living for his Savior, and when laid upon a bed of sickness he could calmly talk of death, for he was prepared for the summons whenever it should come. His testimony for Jesus was not long, but it was earnest, and his life was a beautiful example for us to follow.

Carrie Laurence was called away on the morning of her fourth birth day, from our infant class—one of the lambs of the flock; she was called by the Great Shepherd, and has gone to dwell in the Heavenly fold.

Mr. Gilbert J. Robertson, for more than seven years a member of this Church, and teacher in the Sabbath School, has but recently left us. The Master has called him home to receive his reward.

His nature was peculiarly modest and retiring, but he was a faithful follower of Christ, and truly a godly man. He was a Bible Christian. It was evident, from his remarks and prayers, that his mind was richly stored with the precious truths of God's word. Thus have been called from our midst, the little child, the youth and the man of mature years. We are reminded that no age is secure from death. The child is as likely to die as the man. Will not you my dear children and youth, each ask yourself the question, "Am I prepared to die?" Probably not all of us meet will here one year from now.

There has not been any particular religious interest in the School, but the Spirit of God hrs been amongst us, and here and there a scholar has been led to the Savior, and found peace and joy in believing.—Sixteen members of the School have been received into the Church during the year.

My Fellow Teachers: The work to which we have given ourselves is an important one, and full of responsiblity, but it is a delightful task to teach these young minds from the Bible, and to influence them continually toward heaven. Let us pray and labor more earnestly in the year now opening before us, that many of these precious souls may be saved through our instrumentality. Let us aim at the conversion, and the immediate conversion, of each of our scholars.

EDWARD P. FLINT, Assist. Sup't.

Abstract of the Treasurer's Report.

The Treasurer's report was read. It showed that the collections for a Missionary Fund, taken up in the school from August 1, 1859, to August 1, 1860, amount to $64 30, out of which there have been donated to clothe children for attendance at Sunday school, $17 90—leaving a balance of $46 40. From collections of previous years there remains a surplus of $239 94, making a total Missionary Fund of $286 34. The receipts for the year have been as follows:

Collection at Anniversary, August 7, 1859	$108 00
Collections at monthly meetings of Sabbath School Union	15 90
Donations collected by L. P. Fisher	185 00
Donation collected by J. Archbald	25 00
Donations by Towne & Bacon	20 00
From teachers and scholars for question books.	26 85
Total	$378 75

The following Sabbath Schools are mainly supported by the First Congregational Church:

	No. of Pupils.
Spring Valley School	80
Vallejo Street School	90
Clark Street School	50
Geary Street School	200
Total	420

If we add the 420 to the 449 of this school, we have a total of 869.

Powell St. M. E. Sunday School.

The Tenth Anniversary of the Powell Street Methodist Episcopal Church was also held last Sabbath. Owing to Dr. Peck's illness, the services were conducted by Rev. E. Thomas. The singing was done by the children. From the report of the Superintendent we learn that the year past has been a prosperous one. More children have attended than in any former year. The supply of teachers has not been equal to the wants of the school, and the attendance has been greater than they could find faithful preceptors to instruct. They have been compelled, in several instances, to double the classes, and the school would have been made much larger, but for this detriment.—They have, in three Bible classes, a number of Christian young men and young women, who will soon fill the respansible office of teachers.

The average attendance during the past year, has been 160 scholars and 25 teachers. Four of the children have died during this time; of these, two were of the infant school and two of the upper classes. One of them was the unfortunate Fanny Bradford, whose untimely death, caused by the accident at Ravenswood a few months ago, caused a general gloom. The library contains 1150 volumes of reading books, 100 Bibles, and 75 testaments; 200 copies of the *Sunday School Advocate* are distributed semi-monthly. The library needs replenishing—many of the books having been lost or destroyed. The Treasurer's report shows the receipt of $165 during the past year, all of which was expended in papers and books.

The Episcopal Mission Sunday School.

This school, under the superintendence of Mr. Badger, held its session last Sabbath in the New Music Hall. A presentation of plate was made to Mr. Badger by the school, accompanied by a short address, to which Mr. B. appropriately replied.

The average attendance on this school is said to be 300. We are informed that a large portion of the members of this school are also connected with other schools, who are enabled to attend this which holds its services in the morning.

Howard St. Presbyterian Sunday School.

The conductors of this school have introduced a very important feature in connection with the management of it. Once a month, the evening service on the Sabbath is to be devoted to the Sabbath School, by way of addresses, reports, suggestions, anecdotes, singing, etc. The first of the series was held last Sabbath evening, and it proved a complete success, the interest of the children being kept up to the very last. This plan will serve to stir up a lively feeling in behalf of the school, and give it that great prominence in the hearts and prayers of the church which it may justly claim.

Unitarian Sunday School.

The Eighth Anniversary was celebrated last Sabbath evening in the Unitarian church. A very large attendance was present. From the repart we learn that the whole number of pupils admitted from August, 1853, to August, 1859, is 745: gain the last year, 153. Whole number of pupils registered to date, 898. Number of teachers reported last year, 41; present number of teachers, 42; average attendance last year, 250.

The report of the Librarian, William J. Younger, showed that the library had been in use over two years and a half. Though the actual losses have been few, many of the best works have been mutilated so as to be unfit for use. The condition of the funds has enabled the school to buy but five hundred additional books. The number at present in the library, and in circulation is 1,500; of lesson books, 400. There is also a Parish Library of 300 volumes.

Sunday School Union.

The regular monthly meeting of the Union was held Monday evening in Rev. Mr. Cheney's church. A large attendance was present including a very fine turn out of children. After the opening exercises, the children followed with a hymn, with a style and effect such only as children can render. The reports from the different schools were read, and the average attendance for the last month was as follows:

Folsom street M. E. school	178
Powell street M. E. school	204
Mission street Bethel school	79
Dupont street German school	78
Broadway street German school	83
Mission street German school	51
Howard street Presbyterian school	134
First Presbyterian school	196
Calvary Presbyterian school	201
Pine street M. E. South school	60
Geary street Mission school	139
Union Mission (Vallejo street) school	81
Mariners' Church school	52
Spring Valley Mission school	60
Olive Branch Baptist school	57
Industrial School	32
St. Paul's Mission school	166
First Baptist school	273
First Congregational school	312
Total average	2,536

Showing an increase of 168 over the attendance of last month.

This is a fact worthy of note, for the increase the last month was nearly 200 more than the preceding month, and the largest ever reported, and yet the month just ended goes beyond that increase 168.

Mr. A Holmes, the Superintendent of the Sunday School attached to the Industrial School, gave the following interesting facts in his report.

The Sunday School Union Question Books have been introduced into the school during the past month, and most of the pupils appear to manifest a good deal of interest in the study of the historical parts of the Bible. We have a library of about six hundred volumes, from which the pupils can take books on any day of the week. The *Carrier Dove*, *Banner* and *Youth's Gazette* are received regularly, and, with other papers and periodicals, distributed among the members of the school every week. It was also stated that the lessons were as well learned and the attention of the scholars as good as could be found in any school in the city.

The Old Folks' Concert.

The greatest concert of the day in our musical metropolis, comes off to-morrow in the New Music Hall. The "Old Folks," about a hundred strong, are bound to carry the city by storm. Their rehearsals have been perfectly inspiring to those who have slipped behind the doors to hear them.—Those grand swelling harmonies, which no modern quartette can ever imitate—and those powerful chords of the solid tunes of ancient days, are enough to take body and soul captive, and make one live again in scenes and times gone by.

The singers will be dressed in the old-fashioned style, and the public may rest assured that the "Old Folks" will not inflict upon them French, Latin, German, Italian, or any of the incomprehensible songs and airs of the modern artist.

The low price of fifty cents, will enable all to go, who have any ear for music, or curiosity to see old times revived.

OFFICERS OF THE LADIES' PROTECTION AND RELIEF SOCIETY.—The officers of this Society, for the ensuing year, are as follows:

President—Mrs. NATHANIEL GRAY.
Vice President—Mrs. A. B. Reese.
Treasurer—Mrs. F. Baker.
Secretary—Mrs. G. H. Kellogg.
Managers—Mesdames L. P. Fisher, A. G. Stiles, T. P. Bevans, J. C. Flint, I. Knox, J. Archbald, D. N. Breed, A. B. Forbes, E. Fales, A. Jones, J. J. Denny, S. B. Stoddard, A. C. Nichols, T. C. Hambly, O. L. Wheaton, M. J. Burke, — Tappin, E. S. Lacy, R. B. Swain, — Biggs, P. Sather, A. Coffin, S. H. Willey, S. A. Eastman.
Trustees—Messrs. A. B. Forbes, J. B. Roberts, Capt. Macondray, Nathaniel Gray, C. J. Dempster, Rev. E. S. Lacy, E. Bigelow.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—The young Misses of the First Congregational church Sunday School, held a floral festival one evening last week, in the basement of the building, for the benefit of Mission Sunday Schools, which are supported chiefly by the church. It was an exceedingly interesting and pleasant affair—creditable to the young folks who carried it through so handsomely and profitable withal. With very little noise and a trifling expense, the festival netted over a hundred dollars.—How much purer the satisfaction derived from such efforts, than from the useless dissipations which captivate the giddy and the selfish.

MISS ATKINS' SEMINARY.—The annual examination and exhibition of this well known and popular Seminary, situated in Benicia, will commence on Thursday of next week and continue two days. Besides the patrons of the Institution, all interested in the cause of education are welcome to attend; and those who do attend, we are sure sure will find their time well and profitably spent.

AHRAHAM LINCOLN, L. L. D.—By Overland Mail we are informed that the Hon. A. Lincoln has received the honorary degree of L. L. D. from Knox College, Ill.

State Items.

BEES KILLED.—The *Union* says that the warm weather is killing the bees at Sacramento. The heat melts down the comb.

TEHAMA COUNTY.—The Tehama county assessment amounts to $2,200,000, and the taxes will amonut to $42,180.

WORK AT THE MINT.—Last week 15,786 ounces of gold bullion, worth about $300,000, and 2,296 ounces of silver, were deposited in the Mint. The coinage was $320,000 in double eagles and $10,000 in half dollars.

THE STATE AGAIN IN POSSESSION OF THE STATE PRISON.—On Saturday morning last, the State Prison was formally transferred by McCaulay, Tevis & Co., the lessees, to Governor Downey, under the terms of the contract lately entered into for that purpose. The Commissioners appointed by the State to receive the Prison, consisting of Governor Downey, Attorney General T. H. Williams, and State Treasurer Thomas Findley, accompanied by the Governor's Private Secretary, Mr. Wallace, A. C. Monoon, counsel for the Commissioners, and A. P. Crittenden, counsel for the lessees, and others, proceeded to San Rafael, on Thursday, and spent two days in taking a full inventory, and setting the points in dispute about the construction of the contract. The final arrangements were completed, the papers signed, transfers made, and keys delivered over on Saturday morning, and Gov. Quinn left in charge of the prison.

The payments to the lessee were in State warrants, $137,500, payable at sight, and an equal amount in six months, in consideration of which all claims on behalf of the lessees are wiped out, with the exception of two months' labor of the convicts to enable the lessees to remove their property. And thus, for the present at least, concludes the lessee system of our State Prison.—*Times.*

THE NEW CATHOLIC COLLEGE.—The lumber for the new Catholic College, which is to be built in Hayes' Valley, is now being taken out by railroad. The College grounds there consist of six 50-vara lots.

CITY SCHOOLS.—C. O'Neil has obtained the contract for building a brick school house at the Mission. He bid $4,985. H. L. King, for $2,698, is to build the High School wall.

Letter from Rev. J. A. Benton.

MILAN, March 31, 1860.

Vines, Olives and Soldiers.

It is a long way from Pisa hither, but I shall never get out of Italy if I keep lingering at such a length as heretofore. After a cold and windy Sunday, on which I went twice to the English church to find a thin congregation at a special service, receiving myself the portion of a wayfarer, I set off in the diligence, during Monday, for Genoa, and the north. The cold wind from the sea had partially subsided and the sunshine brought some warmth with it. The first few hours we went meandering through the plains bordering the Arno and Serchio. The vine is largely cultivated in that district.—Nearer the foot of the hills the soil is thinner, and pines and other forest trees are cultivated. I suppose it requires twenty or thirty years to bring such a crop to any condition in which it could be gathered with profit. North of these plains, the highway enters on a narrow strip of level and fertile land, between the hills and the sea, which grows the olive in great profusion. In the afternoon, a short distance beyond the village of Pietra Santa, we met a regiment of Victor Emanuel's horseman proceeding into Tuscany to take possession, in due form, of the new part of his realm. Flags and banners were flying, the local troops were in motion, boys and girls filled the street, men and women line the fences, the women with their knitting or sewing in their hands, and the men of power and rank were keeping up their dignity, and all were waiting to welcome, with cheers and vivas, these representatives of their newly chosen government.

The Road to Spezia.

Pursuing our way we skirted the basis of the hills whence the fine marble of Carrara comes, and passed over into the valley of the river Magra. Near this are fine towns, and after crossing we saw two, in particular, perched on the tops of high hills, and overlooked by still higher towers, that gave a romantic aspect to the scenery, which is rather wild by nature. These villages were Arcola and Trebbiano, while nearer at hand was Vezzano. Having crossed over another ridge of highlands, we descend to the shore of the gulf of Spezia, and into the fine town of that name. The bay is a beautiful one, and on the hill slopes around it are many most charming residences. It is a resort for invalids in winter, and is a watering place even in summer. The bay forms, moreover, one of the finest harbors in the world. The Latins called it the gulf of Luna, and it is described in the geography of Strabo, if it be not the original of Virgil's description of the gulf in which "pius Aeneas" took refuge after the storm which befel him.

Beauties between Spezia and Genoa.

At Spezia begins that romantic, varied, and beautiful scenery, extending all the way to Genoa, to see which, in fact, was my purpose, in making the journey by land. And, to begin with, at that very point, we had to climb, by many a turn and circuitous route, a high, steep mountain, and then onward, we had the sea away down below us on the left, the Appenines above us on the right, and terraced hills, and pretty villages, and elegant country seats, scattered around us on all sides. Now and then, however, we had to quit our elevated position, and descend to the sea level, but only to regain it quickly and find it more attractive than ever. So, onward for hours, we passed through a region, whose like one can scarce expect to see again, save as he gains a quiet entrance into some splendid portion of the soul's vast dream-land. There are few more delightful prospects than one obtains from the hills in the vicinity of Rapalle, and thence to Genoa itself. The flowers were blooming in those warm nooks, the aloe flourished, oranges were in the open air, trees were in full leaf, the glory of early summer was on every object, and it really seemed as if we had found admission into a different world, on which no blight had ever fallen.

"Superb Genoa."

Of superb Genoa, how much have we read, and how much more has been written. The city, the republic, the arts, the arms, the commerce of this Genoa, all have filled us with surprise, and thrilled us with admiration. We, of America, have always associated the name of Columbus with that of Genoa; but one hears almost nothing of Columbus there, and can find only a half-built monument to show that the Genoese were ever proud of their great fellow-citizen. However, since the downfall of the Republic, the city has not enjoyed the smoothest history, and one can pardon many of its failings, in view of what it has actually conceived or accomplished. The city preserves the appearance of being strongly fortified, and one enters it through formidable gates, and under the shadow of lofty walls and ramparts; and, I believe, the castle on the hill, at the northern angle of the walls, is really a very efficient stronghold. Within, one finds a modern park, and a few wide streets, but most that he sees is older than his own country's history, and he goes treading the narrowest of streets between lofty houses and palatial mansions to find himself in some court or opening, in the midst of blazing shops, beautiful women, leisurely men, and all the splendors of a former wealth, gathered from the spoils of every continent.

In no city, except Florence, if that be rightly excepted, will one see such streets of palaces, so many edifices large in their proportions, beautiful in their symetry, gorgeous in their decorations, and admirable in their keeping, both without and within. The usual arrangement in one of these palaces shows a large hall leading to a court which is surrounded by arcades, the arches of which rest upon columns. On one side of a street the court will be on a level with the external pavement, while on the other side the rise of the ground is compensated by a flight of marble steps. Beyond the court is seen the great stair-case rising on each hand, and further still is sometimes a garden, shaded with oranges and vines.—The perspective of halls, courts, columns, arches, and flights of stairs, frequently produces a wonderful effect I believe it is commonly said that the apartments of the interior do not correspond in magnificence with the entrances, but I did not get that impression from the few I had time to visit. There are three of these palaces which contain galleries of paintings distinguished for their excellence; and several others have collections that would be famous out of Italy. The three just referred to are the Palazzo Rosso, Palazzo Pallavicini and Palazzo Reale. In these I spent the larger portion of two days, with an unflagging interest, and some little enthusiasm, giving variety to the entertainment by going to visit others; to witness the kind of rooms and general style in which the old aristocracy lived, or to see some court, or staircase, or other speciality, of particular edifices, here and there.

The Poor.

Genoa is built on uneven ground, and goes up and down a good deal, both by inclined planes and regular stairs. Many of the streets are but narrow lanes through which no wheeled vehicle can pass, and one has enough to do to get by the many laden donkeys he meets. I saw but few buildings in the process of erection, except in the neighborhood of the railway depot, and I presume there is plenty of house-room for all but the more indigent classes of the people, and these seemed very numerous and poor, although I observed less actual beggary there than in the cities farther south. To one coming from the filth and wretchedness of the Oriental cities, the tall, dark, begrimmed old buildings, in narrow and dirty lanes and courts, into which the poor of European cities are huddled, seem less horrible than they would to the same person were he just from the west; but everywhere there will be sights and sounds which will excite his sympathies, and give him pain, from which forgetfulness alone brings relief.

Priests and Religious Liberty.

The churches of Genoa are somewhat known to fame, but I had no time to devote to them. There are fewer ecclesiastics in her streets than in any other city of Italy I have visited, not excepting even this city of Milan. There, as here, I was also glad to see that the ecclesiastics wore hats like other men, and not those horrible shovel and corn-fan affairs common at Rome. Here at the north there are also modifications of the rest of their dress, for the streets, which are decided improvements. There are some Protestants here and there, in Sardinia, and they have some privileges accorded them; but the rulers and people here do not yet understand just what religious liberty is.—We shall have need of patience, as toward this government, in this respect. It is my belief that things will improve, and that shortly petty persecutions and violent opposition to Protestantism will come to an end. Almost everything is in a hopeful way, and if some prudent man, eloquent in the Italian tongue and mighty in the Scriptures, were to establish themselves in the great cities of Sardinia, new and old, I believe they would meet with great success. The Christianity now prevalent here almost ignores the Gospel.

A Renowned Villa.

In the vicinity of Genoa, on the opposite side from which I approached it, are villages and country seats, gray with antiquity, embowered amid trees and vines, or shining with the ornaments of a modern taste. Near the small village of Pegli, low and dusty by the sea shore, is one of the most notable villas in all Europe, for which I took a day, as such. It is the property of Signor Pallavicini; the gentleman who owns the palace, of this name in Genoa, who represents an ancient family, and of one of whose ancestors it was written:

"Sir Horatio Palvascne,
Who robbed the Pope to pay the Queen."

I have not heard that this gentleman ever robbed that personage, or any other, to obtain his wealth; but he has expended money on this villa as if it came to him easily. He took a bare hill, of three hundred feet in hight, projecting from a line of hights in the rear, falling off into a ravine on the south, and sloping down gently toward the north, and erected a beautiful dwelling and out-houses near the eastern extremity, and then turned the acres of the vast enclosure into a forest, a garden, a lawn, a park, an orchard and a flowery field—all combined; and he made walks through it of every style, supplied it with arbors, summer-houses, fountains, rills, cataracts, ponds, lakes, caverns, subterranean passages, caves, grottoes and lakelets, on which floated gilded barges; and filled a portion with ruins, as if it were a thousand years old, and set up marble cenotaphs, and covered the loftiest peak with a castle, from whose peak can be seen the landscape and the sea, for several miles. To follow all the paths throughout their whole extent is a long day's walk; and, of course, I cut them short by one-half, and got tired at that; yet I enjoyed the villa above my usual range, and dreamed of it afterwards as the relic of Paradise.

Dolcino and Margaret Buried Alive.

On the 30th of March I left Genoa to come hither. The railway gets out of that city through a tunnel, and then begins to ascend the southern side of the Appenines, winding up the charming valley of the Polcevera, most of the way; and, having gone into many shorter tunnels, it finally passes through the dividing ridge by one, two miles in length, to emerge into the cold of the northern slope, where we were in sight of snow again. The descent was more gradual, and brought us down into the great valley of the Po, or upon streams which discharge into that famous river. The chief towns and cities we passed through were Novi, Alessandria, and Novara. I cannot find room for anything I saw, heard or read of these places and their neighborhood; only, at Novara, I was reminded of a tragic event in church history, which occurred in that city. Dolcino, in 1307, and the beautiful Margaret, were there buried alive, for heresy and other things, in the midst of the greatest, not to say the most revolting cruelties. Dolcino had successfuly preached the doctrines of Manes, regarding a community of goods and persons, and had gathered thousands around him, among whom was Margaret, an escaped nun, who become his wife, according to his views of things.—Having been defeated in battle, his followers were dispersed, and those two, as the chief sinners, were condemned, and suffered this fate; alike to be pitied, for their delusions, and for their cruel doom. Let us hope that some day, the church and the world will both learn to overcome and put down error without resorting to pains, persecutions and deaths.

Milan.

This city of Milan has long been one of note. It was accounted the sixth city of the Empire as early as the time of the Emperor Gratian. Ausonius describes it, before its stoning by Attila, in 452 A. D., as filled with temples, baths, theaters, statues, and every kind of ornament and luxury. Some of his lines are these:

"Et Mediolani, mira omnia—copia rerum;
Innumerae, cultaeque domus, fecunda virorum,
Ingenis, antiqui mores."

Yet, in consequence of the utter destruction which befel the city in the twelfth century, and of the lapse of ages, only a very few Roman remains are seen in the city or its vicinity. There are some old buildings, or parts of altered buildings, that are ancient; but one sees scarcely a fragment belonging to a period earlier than the middle ages. Around the "Piazza de Mercanti" are several of the oldest edifices—some of them having fragments let into their walls of structures that were old and gone when these were erected. Nearly in front of a fine old gothic building, of black and white marble, are statues of St. Augustin and Ausonius. There is here on the plazza, a large campanile tower and clock; and this spot is the great center of life and business in the city. A canal encircles the older and more compactly built part of the city; and a wall envelopes the whole, except on the side where the castle is, at the distance of a half a mile outside of the canal. The castle stands on the north-west, and beyond it, in that direction, is the "Piazza d' Anni"—an immense parade ground, smooth and bare, though in part covered with grass. The Simplon road starts from the center of the north-western side of this Piazza d' Anni, in a direct line with the central gate of the castle; and over the Simplon road at its junction with the Piazza d' Anni, stands the "Arch of Peace"—the finest monument and decoration of their city, which is very modern. It was begun in 1807, but not completed till 1838. It is constructed of marble from Crevola, and is surmounted by a statue of Peace, on a car, drawn by six horses, all in bronze; and statues of Fame at each corner announce her arrival. As it stands, the Arch commemorates the general pacification of Europe, after the events of 1815—a pacification, which, in these times, is falling into sad derangement. There is much good statuary, and many bas-reliefs by excellent artists, on the various parts of the structure. The cost, including the lodges on each side, is reckoned at 600,000 dollars.

The "Arena," or Amphitheater, is also a very modern affair. It is situated on the north-eastern side of the "Piazza d' Anni," and is large enough to contain 30,000 spectators. Like similar erections of the Roman days, it is is open to the sky. And I presume it serves a good deal more for ornament than for use, unless as a kind of lumber room and store-house. I admit, however, that it is a very large pile, and of good design and proportions, as a work of art. I have been very well pleased with Milan generally, though it is not so beautiful and grand as others I have seen. It is as populous as Rome, and more comfortable and prosperous, and even more healthy in many respects. ‖.

BY PONY EXPRESS

St. Louis Dates to August 1st.

The attack of the Druses on the Christians, at Damascus, was commenced on the evening of the 9th; several men was killed, and many women carried off. The French Russian and Greek Ambassadors took refuge in the house of Abdel Kadrud. The attitude of the Turkish authorities was undecisive, and rather injurious than useful to the Christians. Three thousand Turkish soldiers arrived to-day. The allies of the Christians are redoubled, and Commission-Derby and Norwich are expected with impatience.

Details to the 1st of July, say that it was then ascertained that the Druses had burned and pillaged thirteen villages since the 29th of May, while from 7,500 to 8,000 Christians, inhabitants of Lebanon, many of whom are wealthy men, and all strangers to anything like poverty, are houseless beggars, dependant upon charity for their daily bread. Over and above the number of Christians shot in actual warfare, it is believed 7,000 or 8,000 have been butchered in cold blood. The massacre at Damascus was not known at this date. A French vessel had been sent to Sakota, and was obliged to take up a position within firing distance of the town, in order to restrain the fanatical portion of the inhabitants from committing further outrages. The Austrian frigate "Buderty" had been ordered to proceed to Syria to co-operate with vessels of other powers.

Great agitation prevails at Elpho and Killes city.

PARIS, July 19.—The *Moniteur* says the Sultan addressed the following letter to the Emperor on the 16th of July:

"I have heard that your Majesty should know with what grief I have learned of the events in Syria. Let your Majesty be convinced that I shall employ all my powers for establishing security and order in Syria; that I shall severely punish the guilty parties, wherever they may be found, and render justice to all. In order to leave no doubt of my government, I have intrusted that important mission to my Minister of Foreign Affairs, with whose principles your Majesty is acquainted."

LONDON, July 19.—It is reported in Paris that the French Government had received a communication from St. Petersburg, expressing the desire of Russia to act in accord with France and England in the East. The Russian Cabinet reiterates its opinion that the events now transpiring in the East hold in suspense the peace of the world, and that the very existence of Turkey is at stake. The *Pays* seems to imply that more massacres are in contemplation, and that the extent of the disturbances in Syria have ramifications with other parts of the Ottoman Empire; that the events in Syria would only be a pledge of a formidable rising of the Ottoman populace against the Christians; and that similar projects are stated to have been long since concocted by fanatical conspirators.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says the 4,000 men collected at Lotolan have not embarked, as the dispatch of a larger force has been decided on.

CHINESE WAR.—In the British Parliament, Mr Roebuck attacked the Government for its war against China, and Mr. Gladstone defended it.

POPERY.—The Pope's Consistory has protested against the acts of the Piedmontese Government in condemning refractory Bishops, and denounces the annexation of the Dutchies and Legations to Piedmont.

PARAGUAY AFFAIRS.—It is reported the Joint Commission have decided that the Paraguay Government is not indebted to the United States Government, nor to the Paraguay Navigation Company, for the damages claimed by the latter, to enforce which Mr. Buchanan and his Administration spent millions in a war against Paraguay, which resulted in no battle, and will result in as little pay as it did in honors and laurels.

PONY EXPRESS.—One hundred revolvers and eight hundred cartridges have been furnished by the Acting Adjutant General to the Agent of Russell's Pony Express, for defence against the Indians.

BRAZIL.—The famine was prevailing to a fearful extent in some of the provinces.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—A great Republican meeting, 15,000 persons present, was had at Kingstown, July 31st, at which speeches were made by Cassius M. Clay, Caleb B. Smith, Hon. Mr. Crumbach and others.

IRISH BRIGADE TROUBLES.—The Irish Brigade, in Rome, have been having a jolly row about the question as to who were the best Catholics. They threw the furniture out of windows, and when one of their number had been condemned to death, the people would not let him be executed.

Religious Intelligence.

THE POPE PROHIBITS THE READING OF THE BIBLE.—A correspondent of the Montreal *Missionary Herald*, states:

That recently having been appealed to by some raftsmen whether a French Bible which had been bought that day was not bad, and disapproved of by the Church, he replied that it was the Roman Catholic version of Genoude, having the approval of the clergy, and it ought to be considered good by the Roman Catholics, and that the Bishop himself could not say otherwise. It was then proposed to call on the Bishop, which he consented to do.

As the Bishop was engaged, the matter was referred to his Secretary, who, when asked whether the Bible was a good one, replied that it was; but that instructions had been received by the Bishop from the Pope since March last, forbidding the reading of any version in French without notes, and that the copies of the Bible in the Bishop's own library had been banished to a room called "hell," where all heretical books were kept.

He stated that Roman Catholics speaking English were allowed the Douay Bible to defend themselves from Protestants, by whom they were surrounded; and when asked why the same privilege was not given to the French Canadians, replied it was so forbidden by the Church, and that he could not enter into any discussion.

MISSIONS IN TURKEY.—The Methodist missionaries in Bulgaria report a refusal of several Bulgarian villages to pay the accustomed tithes of their crops to their Archbishop, and that they are sustained in this by the Turkish authorities. The civil governor of Shumla is a reader of the Bible. The missionaries have had applications for the Bible from a considerable number of Turks; and there is much discussion in Mohammedan circles about the Scriptures and Christianity.

In the eastern part of the Armenian field, on both sides of the Euphrates, the progress is steady, and in some places rapid. Mr. Richardson says, writing from Arabkir:—"When we contemplate our field, white to the harvest, everything seems to encourage our faith and stimulate to effort. Neighborhood prayer meetings have been held in every part of Arabkir. A noonday prayer meeting is maintained."

In the Southern field, Mr. Schneider reports a surprising readiness among the Mohammedans of Killis, to attend on Protestant religious services and avow favorable sentiments; also an advance among the Armenians which is full of promise. Mr. Dodd, of Smyrna, writes of a "revival scene" in which he participated on a visit to Kessah, near Antioch. At the dedication of the substantial, though rude, new stone church, one thousand persons, by actual count, were present: there were 900 at the communion in the afternoon, and 700 at the monthly concert in the evening. It was a time of deep solemnity. Twenty-three were admitted to the communion of the church.

A remarkable movement is in operation amongst the Roman Catholics of Manchester, Mich. They have circulated an address, among the members of their church, asserting that the office of the priesthood is simply ministerial, and not possessing the judicial character of the Confessional.

THE BAPTISTS AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—The Boston *Evening Traveler* says:—"It is the honorable distinction of the Baptists that they have, from their earliest days until now, been the steady, consistent, unflinching supporters of religious and political liberty, a position from which neither dungeons, nor stakes, nor scaffolds, nor exile, have been able to move them. To the threats of power, and to its blandishments, they have been alike indifferent, when duty has called them to act or to suffer. They are the unstained; neither smoke nor blood resting on their garments."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitate the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column: my10-1y

WOOD'S INDELIBLE INK AND STENCIL PLATES, for marking Clothing, Napkins, &c. Names cut in Roman, Old English and Script letters. Ink warranted neither to wash out nor injure the cloth. GEO. M. WOOD, Engraver, 180 Washington street, (at Tyler Bro's Bookstore.) San Francisco.

N. B.—Plate Ink and Brush, can be sent by mail to any part of the country. Send for a list of the different styles and prices.

☞ Wedding and Visiting Cards, Door Plates, &c. done in the best manner. apr6-3m

1860—Now is the time to Subscribe!—"THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN"—writes the Hon. John Wentworth in the Chicago Democrat, "is the name of without question, the best Agricultural Paper in the United States."

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN is published Weekly—16 pages quarto, and entered upon its Fifteenth Volume with 1860—inaugurated at that time several improvements—among them an enlarged page, larger type, and an increased amount of contents.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN forms far the most complete and practical Journal for the Farmer and Country Resident, published in this country. Terms: TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. Address with remittance, or for Sample Numbers.

LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Albany, N. Y.

Circular.—The Mechanics' Institute of the City of San Francisco will hold their THIRD INDUSTRIAL FAIR in the month of September, 1860, in said city, and they cordially invite mechanics, manufacturers, miners, agriculturists, and all other producers to be represented therein by their works and products.

No pains will be spared on the part of the Institute to render the coming Exhibition even more brilliant and interesting that their two preceding ones, which are universally admitted to have exercised a potent influence on our home productions by bringing them prominently before the people, and showing more clearly each succeeding year that the State of California is eminently capable of producing everything necessary to her wants. The hearty co-operation of all well-wishers of the enterprise is most earnestly solicited.

The public will be advised by our Fall Circular (to be issued in January or February) of the rules and regulations of the Fair, the day appointed for opening the same, and all other matters relating thereto.

By order of the Institute,
1e9 WM. F. HERRICK, Cor. Sec'y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.

THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that the undersigned has just removed to the fine and commodious store

NO. 127 MONTGOMERY STREET,

(recently occupied by J. G. Gilchrist,) where he designs to continue the BOOK BUSINESS upon the most extensive and liberal scale, with every facility afforded by a fine store and a superb and extensive stock, to which he is receiving constant accessions by clippers and by every steamer.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to this stock, so full and complete and abounding in the BEST BOOKS in every department of literature.

The public is respectfully invited to call and examine.

A. ROMAN,
No. 127 Montgomery street,
(Between Sacramento and Commercial).

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
BENICIA.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THIS SCHOOL will occur on the 23d and 24th of this month. On the evening of Thursday, the 23d instant, there will be an Exhibition at the former State House, given up the young ladies of the Seminary, and consisting of literary and musical exercises.

Parents, patrons, friends of the Institution and of the cause of Education, and the public generally, are cordially invited to attend. 2t

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY
BENICIA.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SEMINARY will commence on Wednesday, the 17th October next and will close on Monday, the 19th of June, 1861.

Misrepresentations, which came to the knowledge of the Principal, compel her to draw the special attention of parents, guardians, and all interested in the matter, to the following rule of the institution, from which there is never any deviation:

"Young ladies entrusted to the care of the Principal, and boarding in the Institution, are never allowed to frequent balls or parties. They never leave even the precincts of one or more of their teachers"

For further particulars apply to
aug16-3mis MARY ATKINS, Principal.

I. B. PURDY AND J. S. DAMON,
COMPRISING THE FIRM OF
I. B. PURDY & CO.,

STILL CONTINUE THE CLOTHING BUSINESS at the Old Stand,

COR. SANSOME AND COMMERCIAL STS.

Their stock is fresh, and comprises everything in the

CLOTHING LINE;

also an elegant assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS.

At present, Mr. I. B. Purdy is superintending the manufacture of goods at (their also old established location,) 506 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. Measure for suits of Clothes taken and made in New York.

I. B. PURDY & CO.,
Cor. Sansome and Commercial sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
506 Broadway, NEW YORK. aug16-3m

COLLINS & TIFFANY,
EAGLE HAT STORE,



171 WASHINGTON STREET,
Opposite Maguire's Opera House.
aug9tf SAN FRANCISCO.

A Live Book!

Full of Interest for Young People,
AND
Instructive to Old Folks.

WONDERFUL ADVENTURES
AND
Hair-Breadth Escapes!

ADVENTURES
OF
James Capen Adams,

The Far-Famed
MOUNTAINEER
AND
GRIZZLY BEAR HUNTER
Of California!

By THEO. H. HITTELL.

384 Pages, 12 mo.

Elegantly Printed, on Fine Paper,
ILLUSTRATED BY
12 Full Page Engravings,
From Designs by Nahl.

This book gives a faithful and true account of the strange life led by Adams in the mountains, together with all his combats and encounters with grizzly bears, panthers, buffaloes, wolves and other beasts. It narrates the capture of his famous pet Grizzlys, Lady Washington and Ben Franklin, and traces the progress of their wonderful domestication, how they were educated, how they traveled with their master, hunted with him, bore his burdens, shared his meals, mounted guard at his camp, and fought for him. It tells the story of Samson, whose huge magnificence has created such an excitement in New York and such a profound sensation among the savants of the world. It shows that California produces an animal—fit associate of her big trees—which is not excelled in power and intelligence by the widely celebrated beasts of the old world; and it does for this American Monarch what Gerard and Gordon Cumming have done for the lion and elephant of Africa. It gives valuable information in regard to all the wild animals of the west coast of America, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, describes the character of old Adams—a Representative Man—and depicts his career, which was as strange in truth, as that of Robinson Crusoe or Sinbad the Sailor in fiction.

☞ Orders for the above Work will be promptly filled, if addressed to the Publishers,

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Cor. Clay & Sansome Sts., San Francisco.
☞ For Sale at all the Book Stores. ☜

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FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a central part of the city. Apply at this office. tf

A SITUATION WANTED.—A lady graduate of a New England college, who has had several years experience (as principal of a school) in teaching the common and higher English branches, Music and French, desires to meet with an engagement in a first class institution. Can influence two advanced boarding pupils. References unexceptionable. Address J. H. Warren, at this office.

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At prices varying from 12½ cents to 18 cents per pound.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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PRICES REDUCED

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND 300,000 pounds, and are constantly manufacturing

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of all sizes, and to order as wanted.

For sale at NINE to TEN CENTS, according to quantity. TUBBS & CO.,
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PHINEAS BANNING,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

NEW SAN PABLO and LOS ANGELES
Los Angeles County, Cal.,
AND PROPRIETOR OF
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BETWEEN
NEW PORT AND LOS ANGELES.
CONNECTING WITH THE
OVERLAND MAIL CO.'S STAGES,
For St. Louis Missouri, and Memphis, Tenn.

Passengers by this Line are conveyed on the steamer "COMET" to New Port, which is 18 miles from Los Angeles

At New Port Six Horse Concord Coaches are always in readiness to convey them to Los Angeles.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Lumber, Flour, Barley &c. &c. jan13-1yr

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SEWING MACHINE,

Patented June 2, 1857. Re-issued July 13, 1858. Patented August 10, 1858, and Licensed under six patents, owned severally by Elias Howe, Jr., Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., I. M. Singer & Co., and Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., therefore possessing, combined, the merits of these several Machines.

IT WILL HEM, FELL, RUN, SEAM, STITCH, BIND AND QUILT.

The points of superiority peculiarly its own in this Machine may be briefly stated:

FIRST.—The remarkable simplicity and accuracy of its mechanism manifested in the fact that it is capable of making, unerringly,

4,000, STITCHES A MINUTE.

SECOND.—It will not drop stitches, and is noiseless in its operation.

THIRD.—The facility with which the learner may become expert in operating it, inasmuch as no mistake can be made in setting the needle or in regulating the tension.

FOURTH.—A patented device of great utility to learners has recently been applied, which prevents the possibility of the machine being run in the wrong direction, or the balance wheel wearing a lady's dress.

FIFTH.—Being made interchangeable in all its parts, any of them can readily be replaced in case of accident.

The evidence presented over the signatures of many of the most influential citizens of Philadelphia, (where the machine was first introduced,) who have

THE WILLCOX & GIBBS' MACHINE

in use in their families, which may be seen at the office of the Agent, to the effect that it fills in an eminent degree, all the requirements of a family Machine, and that the stitch made by it is unexceptionable, offers a satisfactory solution to the question whether a necessity exists for paying

SEVENTY-FIVE TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

and upwards, for a Sewing Machine, in order to secure one that is reliable for family purposes. An examination of this Machine will satisfy those who are desirous of supplying themselves with one of these labor-saving implements, that they have no longer to wait for the

GOOD,
LOW PRICED,
WELL MADE,
RELIABLE MACHINE.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal

"It is indeed a wonderful production, and for family use especially, no other Machine will bear any comparison with it."

From the Boston Daily Transcript, September 1st, 1859.

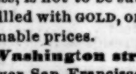
"We learn, from reliable authority, corroborated by an examination of the article, that no Sewing Machine heretofore introduced has in so short a period acquired such well merited popularity. It is emphatically the good, cheap, Family Machine that the public have been waiting for.

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IS NOW PREPARED TO PUT UP ARTIFICIAL TEETH on an entirely new process, which, for Cheapness, Beauty and Cleanliness, is not to be surpassed by any other method. Teeth filled with GOLD, or CRYSTAL CEMENT, at the most reasonable prices.

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Special Sales of Horses, Carriages, Household Furniture, Stocks of Goods, Vessels, etc., etc., etc.,

At any time or place to suit the convenience of Consignors. mar15



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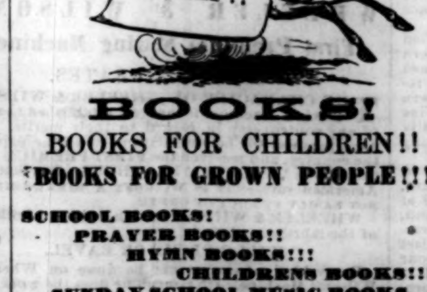
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Admission..........50 cents.
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For sale at low prices by C. BEACH,
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AT THE
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COME ON BOYS, COME.

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED

AN ENTIRE NEW ASSORTMENT OF THE latest New York styles of Custom-made Clothing, consisting of

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And everything appertaining to a Gentleman's Wardrobe to which we call the attention of our friends and the public generally.

We have also received by recent arrivals some new and desirable patterns of

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Embracing every variety of Material, Style and Fashion. Made expressly for us by our house in New York, to which we would call the particular attention of the Ladies.

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FOR INFLAMED EYELIDS.

THE DELICATE STRUCTURE OF THE EYELIDS renders it peculiarly sensitive and liable to disease. When, from any cause, it becomes affected, the inner membrane rapidly inflames, and the eyelid evinces the strongest pyedisposition to attract to itself humors from all parts of the body. Hundreds of persons of scrofulous habits are disfigured by rawness or redness of the eyelids, commonly called sore eyes, and tortured with apprehensions of impaired vision, who, by using this BALSAM, may obtain a most immediate relief. In all cases, the earlier this remedy is applied the better.

In cases where the

EYELIDS ARE INFLAMED,

or the ball of the eye thickly covered with blood, if acts almost like magic, and removes all appearances ot inflamation after two or three applications There is a numerous class of persons that are peculiarly exposed to accidents or diseases that weaken and inflame the Eyes, and perhaps destroy the sight, such as

MINERS, MECHANICS,

and other operatives in metals, who, from the nature of their employments, are compelled to work in a cloud of dust and grit. Such should never be without this Balsam.

Price 25 cents per jar.—Will be sent free per Mail to any part of the United States upon the receipt of 30 cents in postage stamps.

Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, N. Y.

For sale by H. Johnson and E. Redington & Co., Shasta; R. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento; Rice & Coffin, Marysville, and druggists generally. a2-3w

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POTTER & BODINE'S PATENT
AIR-TIGHT FRUIT JARS,
For Preserving Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST OFFERED TO THE Public. A large and valuable Invoice, so that we can furnish

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Family Medicines and Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours. Prompt attention given to orders by Express or Stage.

PHOSPHORUS AND PURE STRYCHNINE in Crystal and Powder. For sale at OAKLAND DRUG STORE.

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FINE WATCHES.

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No. 50 Montgomery street, corner of Bush,
Mercantile Library Building,
SAN FRANCISCO,

HAS NOW IN STORE, AND WILL KEEP CONstantly on hand, a complete and choice assortment of

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Selected with care, in New York, with special reference to the taste and wants of Californians, which he will take pleasure in showing to buyers, assuring them that every article will prove as represented, and will be sold at LOWER PRICES than ever before in San Francisco.

Watches Neatly Repaired, Jewels Re-Set, and all WORK GUARANTEED.

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C. WALKER,
No. 50 Montgomery street,
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HALL'S SARSAPARILLA YELLOW Dock and Iodide of Potass is prepared from the finest red Jamaica Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass—admirable as a restorative and purifier of the blood, it cleanses the system of all morbid and impure matter—removes pimples, boils and eruptions from the skin—cures rheumatism and pains of all kinds. All who can afford should use it, as it tends to give them strength and prolong life. Sold by Druggists generally, at $1 00 per bottle. R. HALL & CO.,
Proprietors, Wholesale Druggists,
an12-6m 143 & 145 Clay street, San Francisco.

FAMILY GROCERIES
AND PROVISIONS,
No. 205 CLAY STREE, PLAZA.

ROWLAND & WALKER keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, which they offer at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times; quality guaranteed.

Goods carefully packed and delivered on the boats, or any part of the city, without extra charge.

As we confine ourselves exclusively to Groceries, our customers can always rely on our ability to supply their wants with any article in our line.

N. B.—Fresh Butter, direct from two of the best dairies in the State.

Pure Java Coffee roasted and ground on the premises daily.
je21 ROWLAND & WALKER.

N. BROWN,
STUCCO PLASTERER,
No. 10 Montgomery Street,
Between Sutter and Market. SAN FRANCISCO.

Ornamental Cornices, Centre Pieces, &c.,
Put up in old or new houses.
Old Ornaments Retouched;
Rooms Whitened or Colored;
Plastering Repaired.

Particular attention paid to the repairing, coloring or whitening of Churches. Country orders solicited and promptly attended to.

☞ All work done satisfactory, and at the shortest notice. jan27 3m

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McLEAN & FOWLER, AGENTS,
....AND....
AVERAGE ADJUSTERS,

Offer Insurance in the following well known and responsible Companies:

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Goodhue Fire Insurance Co.	New York
Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	Philadelphia
Quaker City Insurance Co.	Philadelphia

MARINE.

Quaker City Insurance Co.	Philadelphia
Neptune Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	Philadelphia
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All losses, Fire and Marine, in the above Company's paid HERE, as heretofore, immediately upon adjustment.

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MARINE RISKS ON CARGO AND TREASURE.

Columbian Insurance Co.	New York
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McLEAN & FOWLER, Agents.

☞ Select Fire risks taken in all parts of the State, on application to our Country Surveyors, in their respective districts.

E. McLEAN, J. FOWLER, C. T. HOPKINS.
apr6-3m

WATTS'
NERVOUS ANTIDOTE
AND
PHYSICAL RESTORATIVE.
THE MEDICAL WONDER OF THE AGE.

DR. WATTS: Dear Sir—I am so overflowing with gratitude, I hardly know how to express myself. I have been afflicted with extreme *Nervous Debility* and excruciating *Tic Douloreaux* for above eight years, and last year so bad as not to be able to speak or chew my food. Whole pages could not suffice to tell how much I have suffered. I have been attended by the highest physicians in the country, Drs. Mott, Beach, Bowles, Maclellan, and a dozen others. I have taken immense quantities of the most powerful medicines known, and even had a part of the nerve dissected out, and all of no avail, for on the very day I first commenced your valuable Antidote, Dr. Maclellan told me nothing could save my life. For eight months previous, I had not moved out of doors, and now, after using your Antidote for two weeks, I am entirely relieved of all pain. (I was the first day.) I am strong and hearty; I eat my food well, and feel as happy as a child. I cannot express my wonder at the vast difference: it seems a complete miracle. Two weeks ago I could not move, and now can walk out strong and hearty. But if I write all day, I cannot make you know the extreme agony your wonderful medicine has relieved me from.

I am, dear sir, most gratefully and respectfully yours.
E. M. BORTHWICK.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10, 1850.

TALBOT WATTS, Esq: Dear Sir—I purchased of you a few days since a bottle of your Nervous Antidote, for a lady of this city, who has suffered for eighteen months past from *Suppressed Menses*, attended with complete derangement of the Nervous System and symptoms of decline.

I have heartfelt pleasure in informing you that the sufferings of this dear young lady have already been mitigated by the use of your Antidote, so far as to relieve her from the distressing nervous irritation that has long deprived her of sleep, and kept her friends at the bed-side for months past. By the request of her uncle, I enclose you five dollars, that you may send me as many bottles of the Antidote as this sum shall pay for, and shall inform you of the result of its more extended application.

Very respectfully yours,
W. P. LEWIS,
272 Walnut street, above 10th.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Alvan Ackley, after stating he had taken but four teaspoonfulls of Watt's Nervous Antidote, and describing the wonderful effects of each, he says:

GREENPORT, April 1, 1860

MR. WATTS: Dear Sir—In view of the whole, I think it to be a powerful stimulant to the Nervous System, and an invaluable medicine. It has already relieved me of a certain set of *Nervous Pains*, elevated my spirits, and so far relieved my loins and hip as to enable me to walk fifty per cent better than I did before.

Respectfully yours,
ALVAN ACKLEY.

NEW YORK, 1850.

DR. TALBOT WATTT: Dear Sir—You will pardon the liberty I take in asking of you a very great favor. My husband, Mr. Laurens, has been long afflicted with great *Debility*, for which he purchased a dollar bottle of your Nervous Antidote, and is greatly benefitted by its use, it has done him more good than anything he has taken for forty years. Will you be good enough to send him another bottle, for I don't see how he can do without it. I am, very respectfully,
ELIZA LAURENS.

Please address 249 West 21st street.

ASHLEY FALLS, March 21, 1851.

DR. LAWRENCE: Sir—Your note of enquiry relative to Watts' Nervous Antidote was received last evening, and I cheerfully reply. I have been laboring under a Pulmonary Complaint for some two years, and I feel authorized in saying it has been the means of doing the greatest good, in fact, in my firm belief, of saving my life. Yours, respectfully,
A. WALDEN.

I was afflicted for many years and brought so low by Consumption and severe pain in my limbs, that I believed myself to be at death's door, could not work at my trade for a long period of time, but by the use of Watts' Nervous Antidote, I am now restored to health, and able to attend to my business again.
MARTIN WENTWORTH, 165 Sixteenth st.

Watts' Nervous Antidote has entirely relieved me of *Nervous Debility* and Neuralgia. I think it is all that it is recommended to be. MRS. MOSBY,
36 LeRoy St.

Mr. Laurens called and was told that the *Nervous Debility* was quite cured, and that the name might be used with a great deal of pleasure in recommending the "Antidote to disease." MR. and MRS. MOUNT,
80 Laight St.

I was very *Depressed in Spirits*, was low and weak, unable to do anything, although I have a large family: I have taken Watts' Nervous Antidote, with the greatest imaginable benefit. I am strong, cheerful and my spirits good. I can do my work now better than I have been able to for a long time.
MARGARET MAHON, 180 Prince St.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, By PARK & WHITE, SAMUEL ADAMS, and all the Druggists in the State.



CAST STEEL BELLS,
FOR
FIRE ALARMS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, RANCHES, COURT HOUSES, STEAMBOATS, ETC.

We have in store, and are constantly receiving these celebrated Bells. They are superior in tone, of greater durability, and MUCH CHEAPER than the Composition or Bronze.

Numerous testimonials, American and English, can be seen at our store.

CONROY & O'CONNOR,
Agents for the Manufacturers,
25, 27 and 29 Front street,
march29tf 34 and 36 Pine street.

New York Life Insurance Co.,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

Accumulated Assets, January 1, 1859,
$1,595,901 56

Policies issued for Life, seven years, or one year Premiums Payable Annually, Semi-Annually, or Quarterly. On Policies issued for the whole term of life, on which Premiums exceeding $50 are payable Annually, a credit of forty per cent. will be given, if desired, and interest charged thereon.

DIVIDENDS MADE YEARLY

For which scrip, bearing interest, and transferable, is issued when the whole premium is paid in Cash, and carried to the accounts of Policy Holders, to whom credit has been given, and interest allowed thereon, at the next settlement of premium.

POLICIES ISSUED, PAYABLE UPON ARRIVING AT A CERTAIN AGE.	REDUCED RATES OF PREMIUM, TO THOSE INSURINC WITHOUT PROFIT.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES
FAVORABLY NEGOTIATED.

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J. R. Rollinson, Esq., of W. T. Coleman & Co.
Joseph Myrick, Esq., Merchant.
Albert Miller, Esq., of Janson, Bond & Co.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS,
JOHN HASTINGS, M. D., S. R. GERRY, M. D.

Agent for California.
WM. F. HERRICK,
No. 171½ Washington street,
oct20-3mis Opposite Maguire's Opera House

COFFIN, REDINGTON & CO., NEW YORK	RICE, COFFIN & CO., MARYSVILLE.

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Wholesale Druggists
San Francisco.

WE BEG LEAVE TO CALL THE ATTENTION of the Drug Trade in California, Oregon and Washington Territory, to our present complete arrangements for the transaction of the

Importing and Wholesale Drug Business

Having a house in New York, which brings us in direct communication with the principal Importers and Manufacturers of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, we are enabled to offer inducements to purchasers which cannot be equaled by any other house on the Pacific coast.

We have now in Store the largest and best selected

STOCK OF DRUGS

ever offered for sale in this market, and it is our intention to maintain, by large and regular importations, and by always selling the BEST goods at the LOWEST prices, the leading position which, for ten years past, we have occupied in the Wholesale Drug Business in this State.

Particular attention will be paid to the Mexican and Sandwich Island trade, and we guarantee satisfaction, both in quality and price, to all who may favor us with their orders.

REDINGTON & CO.,
jan6-3mis No. 107 Clay street.

Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s



STEAMSHIP
SONORA,
F. R. BABY, ... Commander.
Will Leave Folsom Street Wharf,
TUESDAY............AUGUST 21th, 1860.
At 9 o'clock A. M., Punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Co.

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

McELWEE & ACKERMANN,
NEW STORE,
68 MONTGOMERY STREET.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS
PAPER HANGINGS,
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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

We are prepared to do UPHOLSTERY WORK IN every branch of the trade.

McELWEE'S PATENT SPRING MATTRESSES, Box Mattresses, and all kinds of Mattresses, made to order.

Particular attention given to re-upholstering and varnishing all kinds of Furniture. je21

FIRST PREMIUM!

We have received for two years, the First Premium at the Industrial Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute, for the superiority of our BOOK, CARD and JOB PRINTING, over that of all competitors. These Premiums were not given for samples prepared expressly for exhibition, but for those selected from work executed for regular customers, in the ordinary course of business.

Merchants, and business men generally, who desire Good Work, at a moderate price, are invited to call and examine specimens, and acquaint themselves with our facilities for the rapid execution of every variety of

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BINDING of every description neatly executed; BLANK BOOKS ruled and bound to any desired pattern; Blanks, Way-Bills, Brief Paper, Music Paper, &c., ruled to order at the shortest notice.

N. B.—I have lately received an EMBOSSING MACHINE—the only one in the State—and am supplied with all other machinery appertaining to a regular Bindery—making it the most complete Bindery in the State. mar15-3m

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER AND GENERAL FURNISHER.

NATHANIEL GRAY HAS TAKEN that large brick building, 155 Sacramento st., corner of Webb, and is now prepared to furnish everything required for

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

COFFINS, of all sizes and styles.
PLATES AND SCREWS, wholesale and retail.

N. B.—His facilities are such that he is prepared, at all times, to ship bodies to any part of the world

☞ Lead Coffins made and forwarded to any part of the State.

☞ 155 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal
jan15-3m

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
AT OAKLAND.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE PRESENT YEAR will commence on the 18th day of January next, and continue five monts

The Trustees have the satisfaction to announce that the Board of Instruction will be as follows:

REV. ISAAC H. BRAYTON, A. M. .Principal.
WILLIAM K. ROWELL, A. M.......Assistant Principal.

with a full corps of thoroughly qualified assistants.

The boarding house will be in charge of the Principal, where the advantages of home are provided for all pupils coming from abroad.

For further information, apply by letter or otherwise to Rev I. H. Brayton, Oakland, Cal.

December 8, 1859. SAMUEL H. WILLEY,
tf Sec'y of Board.

TO THE PUBLIC.
PROF. JOHN EWALD,
THE CELEBRATED
CHIROPODIST,

Has returned, after a successful tour in the interior, to his old quarters, the

MONTGOMERY BATHS,

where for the future he will be found ready to operate on his numerous friends, and the public generally, who may be in need of his services, and guarantee to give entire satisfaction, not only for his skill in

Extracting Corns and Bunions, Nails Growing in the Flesh, &c.,

but in his schedule of prices, which are moderate and in accordance with the times.
mh8-3m

CANFIELD, PIERSON & CO.,
[Successors to Johnson Canfield & Co.]
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
Clothing and Furnishing Goods,
No. 84 Battery Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
J. W. J. PIERSON, AARON JOHNSON, San Francisco. apr6-3m A. W. CANFIELD New Yor

THE LARGEST
....AND....
BEST SELECTED STOCK OF
Gentlemen's Fashionable Clothing
....AND....
FURNISHING GOODS
can be found at
NICHOLS & FIRDERER,
No. 87 MONTGOMERY STREET,
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jan13-3mis

JENNINGS & BREWSTER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, BLANKETS, HATS, &C.

We are receiving the above Goods by every arrival, from our own Manufacturing Establishment, New York, to which we invite the attention of the trade.

No. 79 BATTERY STREET,
Bet. Sacramento and California, SAN FRANCISCO
59 Cedar Street, N. Y.
O. B. JENNINGS, San Francisco. jan19-1y B. BREWSTER, New York.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
MINER'S FOUNDRY
....AND....
MACHINE SHOP
First Street, between Howard and Folsom,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HOWLAND, ANGELL & KING,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Flour, Saw, and Quartz Mill Machinery, &c., Iron and Brass Castings of all kinds.

HAVING ASSOCIATED OURSELVES TOGETHER in the above business, we are now prepared to carry it on in all its branches on as extensive a scale as any in the State Having been engaged in it in San Francisco for the last eight years, working WITH OUR OWN HANDS, we will say to persons wanting Machinery of any kind, we can furnish it on as short notice, at as reasonable rates, and of as good workmanship, as any other shop in California; and pledge ourselves that no job shall leave our shop until it is done in a thorough and workman like manner.

Particular attention will be paid to the manufacture of Quartz Mills and Mining Machinery, having had large experience in that branch of the business.

HOWLAND'S PATENT ROTARY QUARTZ MILLS.

Our Mr. Howland's contract with the "Pacific Foundry" for the exclusive manufacture of these valuable Mills having expired, we have got up a new set of patterns, and shall manufacture and sell them at REDUCED PRICES.

In the line of CASTINGS we expect to excel. White Iron will in all cases be used for Stamp Shoes and Dies. We also manufacture

KING'S PATENT SHINGLE MACHINES,

Cutting one thousand per hour, the best in use, and

Knox' Amalgamators.

W. E. HOWLAND. E. S. ANGELL. E. T. KING.
jan26-1y.

THE FARM.

To a Redbreast Singing in August.

BY RICHARD HOWITT.

Oh! Redbreast, why that early trill?
The very leaves will feel alarmed,
And at that strain so autumn-chill,
Will be of summer strength disarmed.

Nay, from this hoary apple-tree,
Large yellow leaves fall to the ground,
As, Robin Redbreast! stirred by thee,
They sympathize with that old sound.

These mists which on the morning hang
Awake such notes before their time,
For even now the Cuckoo sang,
A bird that loves no chilly clime.

Then, Robin, cease awhile that song
Till swallows thick of flight confer,
Nor do September grievous wrong,
As it the month of August were.

I love thy song, but sing not now,
Lest all the birds of summer rise
From heath and meadow, dome, and bough,
And plume their wings for southern skies,

The Glow-worm yet is on the grass,
The leaves tho' dark, as yet are green;
The flowers—not all yet from us pass,
But even now, it spring has been.

It seems but yesterday that we
Were gazing on pale primrose flowers,
On greening field, on leafing tree;
And thou dost hail autumnal hours!

O, sing not yet! but let the leaves
Grow russet with a slow decay;
For yet its nest the skylark weaves,
And sings—It is a summer's day.

Robin! the autumn all is thine
'Midst falling leaves to pipe thy fill:
And it *will* come, with sure decline;
Then cease, and 'twill be summer still.

Summer supreme! matured from spring,
More matron-like in grace and worth,
Of heavenlier mould, a holier thing,
As God and Angels homed on earth!

RURAL CEMETERIES.

BY REV. A. D. GRIDLEY.

It is assumed in the very title of our subject, that cemeteries are to be planted.—They are not to be left bleak and bare, like most of the old-fashioned burial yards, so forlorn and hideous that the school-boy hurries past them in affright, and both old and young dread to thing of being finally deposited there. They are to have the guardianship and companionship of trees, and the grace which shrubs and flowering plants lend to a spot which might otherwise be uninteresting or repulsive. One may perhaps question the suitableness of certain architectural and sculptural embellishments sometimes seen in cemeteries, but no one will doubt the appropriateness of simple, rural decorations.

But, when we speak here of rural decorations, it is obvious that the words are used in a restricted sense. The principles of landscape gardening can be applied in cemeteries only in a limited degree. For example: in laying out roads and walks, we must arrange them not so much for artistic effect, as for convenience of access to every section and burial-lot of the ground. So, in planting trees and shrubs, we have not the whole surface of the ground at our disposal, to get groups here and screens there, and single specimens elsewhere, as we please. Nearly every square rod of the premises must, sooner or later, be surveyed and laid off into burial-lots, and these lots must not be encumbered with trees, certainly not with large ones. Then, too, the general character and uses of the place must determine somewhat the style and spirit of its embellishments. It should not have the frigid stateliness of a public park, nor the high finish of a suburban country-seat. Should it not be a secluded, cultivated scene, awakening no thoughts of pretension and display, but rather of simplicity, quiet security, affectionate remembrance, cheerful hope.

As we have already said, few large trees are wanted in a cemetery, certainly not in private lots. A short chapter from the history of many cemeteries will illustrate this point: In the selection of a site, by an inexperienced committee, a well-wooded spot is often chosen, as being specially appropriate. But, in the subsequent laying out of roads and walks through it, the roots of many of these trees are cut off, and, as a consequence, the trees soon begin to decay, and in violent storms are blown to the ground. So, in the improvement of lots from year to year, the proprietors find the trees with their immense roots in their way, and they importune the trustees to allow their removal. If they are not removed, the roots are badly mangled whenever interments are made, and ere long, down tumble the old monarchs, tearing up the very graves and demolishing costly monuments. The same result follows if trees are left for a time in the spaces between the lots. The conclusion of the whole matter is, that sooner or later, very many of the native trees in cemeteries have to be removed, and those that remain are seldom good specimens.

But must we then give up all rural embellishments, and leave these cherished spots to desolation and all manner of unsightliness? By no means. Various plans have been devised in different places, which go far to meet the difficulties of the case, and to render a cemetery interesting and attractive. Allow me to mention a method which has been adopted by the trustees of a cemetery under the writer's notice.

A large portion of the surface is destitute of trees, and this it is proposed to plant in such a way that the trees will not encumber the burial lots, nor be themselves materially injured by any future improvements or interments. Portions of ground twelve feet square and forty feet apart, along the margins of the principal drives, are assigned to the planting of single trees; these spaces never to be sold for burial lots, nor to be used for any purposes by the owners of contiguous lots; the trees to be selected and planted by the trustees, and to be under their perpetual care. Every kind of native and foreign tree is to be planted here, that is hardy and suitable for such situations.—All those are to be arranged along the avenues according to their respective families. For example: on the margins of one road we shall set the eight or ten known varieties of the maple; on another, the dozen or more sorts of elm; on another the numerous varieties of the beech, birch, ash, oak, linden, willow, the tulip tree, the hardy magnolias, the Kentucky coffee tree, the yellow wood, Japan Sophora, deciduous cypress, etc., etc. As evergreens, with their spreading basis, generally occupy more ground than deciduous trees, it does not seem admissible in premises so limited as the *public* grounds of cemeteries usually are, to devote much space to them. We propose, therefore, to plant only a few specimens of each known variety. Larger spaces have been assigned to them—fifteen feet square—and they are arranged at intervals between the different classes of deciduous trees.—The pines and spruces will perhaps need an occasional clipping to keep them within their assigned limits.

The owners of private lots are allowed, of course, all suitable liberty in the embellishment of their own grounds. They are, however, advised by the trustees to plant only small trees, with shrubs, vines, and to keep each and all in good order. A fine, well shorn sod is recommended as of the first importance.

Now, we may ask, if a cemetery is adorned with trees according to some general plan like this, will it not give the grounds a character which they will not be likely to attain if the work of embellishing them is left to individual caprice and taste? We shall not only have shady trees along our carriage ways, but they will possess a peculiar interest to the botanist and the lover of arboricultural beauty. Our cemetery will be seen to have some design and meaning in its arrangements. We shall have a fine collection of young trees coming forward to supply the places of the old and decaying forest trees. They will also be somewhat equally distributed over the entire surface, instead of being set here and there in clumps and patches, according to the zeal and fancy of lot owners.

Perhaps some may object to planting in our cemeteries any beside *native* trees.—But some foreign trees are fully as beautiful and as hardy as our own. Planted together they will give our collections a greater variety and richness than they would otherwise possess. Instead of a few common shade trees, we shall come at length to have an arboretum. Nor let it be forgotten that, from generation to generation, our citizens will have more or less foreign blood in their veins; how appropriate, then, that an occasional foreign tree—like the elm of England, or Scotland, or Germany—should cast its shade upon the sod where they are interred.

We mention this as only one among other plans which might be adopted for planting cemeteries. Will not the Editor of this Magazine, or some of his correspondents skillful and experienced in these matters, present us a better method?—*Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.*

COMPOSTING.

Shall coarse manure be applied whole, or be first composted? This is a question frequently asked, and one much discussed by cultivators. By composting is meant the heaping together and fermentation of the manures, until they are partially or thoroughly rotted. Owing to a loss of a part of the matter during fermentation, as manures are usually composted, (that is, left carelessly in heaps about the yard, exposed to sun, and washing away by rains,) we were formerly much in favor of applying them without composting, except in special cases; but the more we have studied the subject, and gathered the results of experiments, the more strongly are we impressed with the value of a thorough composting, where it is properly done. When to be applied to a heavy and compact soil, which is of comparative good quality, it is well to use uncomposted manure, to render it less compact; but for general use, the more thoroughly the manures are rotted, and made ready for thorough mingling with the soil, the better; provided always, that the composting be properly done.

Composting, or rotting of manures, should so far as possible, be done under cover.—The amount of rain falling annually upon the earth, is large enough to cover the whole with water to the depth of an ordinary barrel. In other words, if a field were covered with empty barrels, the amount of rain and snow falling during a year, would suffice to fill all the barrels. Any one can judge of the effect on a manure yard, of covering it with barrels full of water and then pouring all these out on the manure. A large amount of the richest portions of the manure would of course be washed away. But this, in a degree, is just what is taking place in most of the yards in the country. The manure is left where the rains wash out the best portions. In very many instances the case is still worse. The manures are not only washed by the rain falling naturally upon them, but they are also treated to the water from the eaves of the barns or stables. In perhaps five out of six cases, horse-stable manures are thrown out of a side window, and it is a matter of chance if the rain from the eaves does not fall directly upon the heap. Manures should always be thrown together in a compact heap under cover. If no better cover is at hand, a few boards thrown over, to shed off the bulk of the falling rain, will answer very well. The surface of the heap should always be kept moist, as this will always prevent the escape of the ammonia, which is retained by moisture, unless in excessive quantity. The recent experiments of Dr. Vœlcker show pretty clearly that there is less loss by evaporation than was formerly supposed, both when manures are fermenting in a heap, and when they are spread upon the surface of the soil uncovered.

It is always better, however, to keep a manure heap covered with a bed of soil, or, what is still better, with muck or sods.—These absorb all the escaping gasses, and are themselves enriched. It is profitable to mingle with all manures just as much muck, or leaves, or sods, or surface soil, as can be added without stopping fermentation. Horse manure will bear a large addition. Cow and hog manures ferment less easily, and therefore bear a less proportion of unfermentable manure added.

No lime or ashes, or other alkali, should ever be added to the manure heap. These produce too rapid decomposition, and set at liberty the most valuable portion, the ammonia, and it is lost. There may be an exception, as when the manures are desired for immediate use, in which case lime or ashes may be added, provided plenty of moist muck or soil, containing no lime or ashes, is placed upon and around the heap to absorb escaping gasses. When muck is to be used with manure, it is well to mix it with ashes or lime by itself, and let it lie for a time before adding it to the manure heap.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

SELECTED RECIPES.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE.—One ounce of gelatine, six ounces of sugar, yolk of four eggs, one quart of cream, one pint of milk.—Dissolve a *little* less than one ounce of gelatine in a pint of lukewarm milk; then scald it, and put it upon the beaten eggs and sugar; stir them well together; set aside till it becomes lukewarm; then season it well with vanilla—some use brandy also.—Whip the cream while the mixture is setting and skim the froth as it forms. The day before make sponge cake—the weight of eggs in sugar, and half the weight in flour.

FRENCH LOAF CAKE.—One pound of flour, three quarters of a pound of brown sugar, one-half pound of butter, four eggs, one wine glass of sweet cream, one wine glass of wine, one teaspoonful of soda, one pound of raisins, one pound of currents, one-half pound of citron, spice to suit the taste.

GOOSEBERRY JELLY.—Dissolve sugar in half its weight of water, then boil; when it cools, add an equal weight of gooseberry juice, and give it a short boil.

CHOCOLATE CUSTARD.—A quarter of a pound of spiced cholclate, one quart of milk, two eggs, one cup of sugar. Grate the chocolate, and stir into the milk when *nearly* boiling. When it begins to thicken, add the eggs and sugar. Let it boil a few minutes, stirring it constantly.

THE BONDED DEBTS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

As there is now a gentleman, long connected with the City Hall, compiling our municipal statistics for the past ten years, (to be published as an appendix to the forthcoming Volume of Reports,) we are enabled by him to present the following data relative to the various bonded debts of San Francisco. We are induced to do so from a knowledge of the fact, that there are almost daily applications for information on this subject from New York, Boston, and other Eastern cities. The particulars about to be given have not heretofore appeared in print, and will no doubt interest bond-holders scattered all over the Union, as well as in Europe.

I.—THE CITY DEBT OF 1851.

On the 1st of May, 1851, the outstanding indebtedness of the city, consisting principally of warrants on the Treasury, and judgments obtained on the warrants, all bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per month, was estimated at two millions of dollars. By an Act of the Legislature, passed May 1, 1851, a commission was appointed to issue bonds payable in twenty years, bearing an annual interest of ten per cent., payable half-yearly in San Francisco. These bonds the Commissioners were authorized to give in exchange for the indebtedness of the city contracted prior to May 1, 1851. As an inducement to parties holding the three per cent. per month warrants or scrip to make the exchange, the Funding Bill stipulated that the sum required to meet the interest, and also $50,000 annually as a "Sinking Fund," should be a lien on the general assessment roll of the city, and the Treasurer was forbidden, under penalties, to make any payments out of the Treasury from moneys received for taxes, until the full amount required by the Commission should have been paid to them. Under this stringent bill, the Commissioners succeeded in calling in the sum of $1,635,600, for which they gave ten per cent. bonds, as required under the Act. Under the operations of the bill, the Commissioners have thus far promptly paid the interest when due, and will undoubtedly continue so to do until the bonds become due. They have also reduced the debt by the redemption of the bonds, as follows

1851-52—Bonds redeemed	$92,000
1852-53— " "	22,000
1853-54— " "	12,100
1855-56— " "	10,500
1856-57— " "	21,000
1857-58— " "	28,200
1858-59— " "	30,500
1859-60— " "	53,100
Total amount redeemed	$269,400

The balance of the old indebtedness being paid by the sale of real estate.

The total amount of the ten per cent. bonds of the issue of 1851, now outstanding, is 1,366,200. The Commissioners have a Sinking Fund for the redemption of these bonds, (including the payment to be made this year,) of $290,491 25. To this may be added the annual payment by the city of $50,000, which, with the accumulations of interest, should enable them to meet the bonds when they become due in 1871.

II.—SCHOOL BONDS OF 1854.

In conformity with an ordinance passed September 22d, 1853, "School Bonds" to the amount of $60,000 were issued, bearing date May 1, 1854, and interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable in New York on the first days of May and November in each year, and redeemable on the first day of November, 1865. Bonds amounting to $16,000 have already been redeemed. The annual Sinking Fund is $5,000.

III.—FIRE BONDS OF 1854.

In conformity with an ordinance passed August 24, 1854, "Fire Bonds" were issued December 1, 1854, to the amount of $200,000, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable in New York on the first days of January and July in each year, and redeemable on the first day of December, 1866. The annual Sinking Fund is $16,666. The total amount on hand (1st November, 1860,) will be $45,443. Bonds amounting to $21,500 have already been redeemed.

IV.—CITY BONDS OF 1855.

In accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved May 7, 1855, the floating debt of the city, contracted between the 1st of May, 1851, and the 1st of July, 1855, was funded to the amount of $329,000. The bonds bear date of the approval of the statute, and interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable in New York on the first days of January and July in each year, and redeemable on the first day of January, 1875. The law does not require any appropriation for a sinking fund for these bonds, until ten years after their issue.

V.—CITY AND COUNTY BONDS OF 1858.

In accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved April 20th, 1858, the floating debt of the city and county was funded to the amount of 1,133,934. The bonds are dated the 1st January, 1858, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable in San Francisco on the first days of January and July on each year, and redeemable on the first day of January, 1888. The law does not require any appropriation for a sinking fund until the year 1867. The validity of these bonds has been endorsed by the highest legal tribunal in the State.

VI.—SCHOOL BONDS OF 1860.

In accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved March 16th, 1860, the Superintendent of Common Schools and the Board of Education were empowered to issue bonds for the purposes therein mentioned. Bonds amounting to $50,000 were issued, bearing date the 1st day of July, 1860, and interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable in New York on the first days of January and July in each year, and redeemable ten years after date. There is an annual Sinking Fund of $5,000. After the 1st of January, 1861, there will be a further issue of $25,000 of bonds which will complete the sum authorized.

ABSTRACT OF ALL BONDS NOW IN CIRCULATION, AND FOR WHICH THE CITY AND COUNTY IS RESPONSIBLE.

Issued in	Payable.	Per ct.	Annual Sink'g Fd.	Bonds in circulation.
1851 by City	1871	10	$50,000	$1,366,200
1854 by School	1864	7	5,000	44,000
1854 by Fire	1866	10	16,666	178,500
1855 by City	1875	6	In 1865	329,000
1858 by City and County	1888	6	In 1867	1,133,934
1860 by School	1870	10	5,000	50,000
Total amount of bonds in circulation				$3,101,634

Under the operations of the various statutes and ordinances, the coupons have been regularly paid, and, with ordinary prudence, the bonds can be redeemed within the periods prescribed.—*S F. Bulletin.*

THE CORN TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Crop Prospects in England, France and Russia—Stocks in England—Probable future supply—Prices, &c.

[From the London Mark Lane Express, June 25.]

When we recently touched on the state of the corn trade, and referred to the various influences that had tended to effect an advance in prices, we added that such a cause would probably continue to operate until a supply of new corn relieved the market. Since then our reasoning has been intensified by a continuance of unpropitious weather, that has not only retarded the growth of vegetation, but to a considerable extent materially lessened the prospect of a productive corn crop. A protracted winter, a cold and stormy spring, and thus far, at least, a wet and ungenial summer, have together retarded the progress of vegetation, so that the earing time of the wheat crop, which, under ordinary circumstances, takes place in the first week of June, will not, in most districts, be general before the beginning of July. When we reflect that this will throw forward maturation and ingathering of the crop to a period when the days are sensibly decreasing in length and the sun in power, we may estimate that the harvest has not only been rendered a full month later than the average of years, but that, in consequence of the shortening of the days, it must necessarily be a protracted, if not a precarious one. This is the first, the most general, and inevitable effect of the unpropitious season we are now passing through.

If we next look to the consequences on the growing wheat crop, we feel equally convinced of the injurious effect of the weather. The accounts, it is true, are conflicting, and it is at present certainly too soon to pronounce a decisive opinion on the ultimate result. The opinions, however, of the best informed men, derived from analogy and observation, are unanimous as to the probability that the yield of wheat must be light, after so unpropitious a season; and the majority of the reports we receive from the different districts from time to time strengthen such conclusion. Some even go so far as to state that, from present appearances, there cannot be more than two-thirds of a crop; and in the lowlands, which have been partially flooded, or being undrained, are saturated with lingering surface water, the prospect is still more unfavorable. Very few are the cases in which a full average is looked for, and these refer not to the strong clay soils—wheat lands par excellence—but to the dryer, sandy, and gravelly or mixed soils, on which the continual rains have had less injurious effect, but that also yield a less abundant cereal produce. We cannot, therefore, shut our eyes to the probable consequences of the atmospheric phenomena of the season upon the growing crop, which will probably be more or less deficient, depending upon the state of the weather during the next three months.

With regard to the stock of native wheat on hand to meet the consumption of a season now extended to thirteen months, before we can get a supply of new wheat, we find it is the general opinion that we have not much more in stock than we had at the commencement of harvest last year. In some parts of the country the dealers report: "Our farmers have done threshing for this season." In other words, they have sold out, with the exception of a quantity required to supply straw for thatching the stacks at harvest—a reservation which is a very common practice. The large and wealthy farmers still hold considerable quantities; but, in general, the low prices of wheat at the earlier part of the season, compelled the great body of tenants to thresh an extra quantity, in order to make up money to pay rent and other expenses, as well as to purchase live stock.

A considerable quantity of wheat was also consumed by cattle, being too much injured by the rain in harvest to be available with the miller. Independently of this, there was an absolute deficiency both in the yield per acre and in the weight per bushel in the crops last year. Putting, therefore, these circumstances together, we can clearly account for the shortness of the supply in the country markets, and also for the gradual advance that has taken place within the last three months.

Nor has the supply of foreign wheat been such this year as to afford much relief. The importations up to the present time, have fallen below those of last year upward of 1,000,000 qrs., the whole importation for the five months up to the 31st May being not more than 1,000,000 qrs.; and as the sales have been fully up to the receipts, the stock has not increased. We are assured that the stock on hand in London does not exceed 100,000 qrs., which is less than half that of any year at the same period since the harvest of 1854.

We may expect further supplies from the Baltic and the Black Sea, but these will be at high rates. With reference to the latter, a report has just been received from St. Petersburg that Southern Russia has been visited by an army of locusts, and that in the provinces adjoining Odessa, a hundred square miles of country have been devastated by them. If this report prove correct, it is impossible to say how far the mischief may still extend, but it will infallibly cause an advance in prices at Odessa, as well as lessen the exports thence another year.

The accounts from France, like those of the United Kingdom, are conflicting. In the eastern and southern departments, and in Brittany, the wheat has sustained little injury from the weather, excepting so far as retarding its growth. But in the central and northern departments the effects have been severely felt. Fine weather, however, would now, as with us, materially improve the crops by favoring the blooming and filling the ear.

Prices had nevertheless risen in France, partly in consequence of the weather, but mainly, we believe, through the operation of the sliding scale, which at present prohibits the importation. On the other hand, the advance has raised the rates too high for exportation to this country. The price of wheat in Paris last week ranged from 58s to 61s per quarter, and of flour from 43s to 45s per 280 pounds; and on such terms it could not be exported to any port in England at a profit, or even without a loss. It is not, therefore, likely that we shall obtain any great quantity of wheat or flour thence, unless the prices here should rise or those in France fall, so as to allow the exporter a profit.

The Americans will probably send us a little, now that our markets afford them a profit; but they cannot supply much before their new crop is gathered in.—Their exportations of wheat and flour in the month of May were only equal to 96,409 qrs. The quotations from New York, as given last Monday, range from 22s 6d to 31s 3d per barrel—equal to 45s to 62s 4d per quarter for wheat, which will scarcely allow the exporter a profit, the highest range for wheat in our market being 64s for fine overyear quality.

Such are the present conditions under which the wheat trade remains, and from which we find quite enough to justify the advance that has taken place; nor do we see anything in the future that is likely to cause a revulsion. The addition of a month to the consumption of the seasonal year by the postponement of the harvest to that extent, will, of itself be sufficient to prevent the recurrence of lower prices, pressing, as this state of things does, upon the acknowledged deficient crop of last harvest, and an unusually short supply of foreign wheat. We are, in fact, less prepared for any emergency than we were after the disastrous harvest of 1853, because at that period there was a large stock of old English wheat in hand—probably equal to at least four months' consumption—and a good stock also of foreign corn in granary; neither of which will be the case at the commencement of the next season, whatever may be the result of the harvest.

The reports of the growing crops of spring corn are even less favorable than those of wheat. In Suffolk they speak despairingly of the barley as irretrievably bad; and this, with some exceptions in favor of the light soils, appears to be the general feeling. The seed was well got in, but the cold rain caused it to come up irregularly, much of the plant perished in its incipient vegetation, and the prospect of a good return is blighted for this season. Oats are in much the same state, and notwithstanding the very large importations in the earlier part of the season, and their renewal during the last few weeks, the prices are well sustained. An importation of 56,284 quarters, and 82,000 quarters the last fortnight made no material improvement on the market, the demand for the country being quite enough to keep up the previous rates.

With the exception of 1853, we have not had so unfavorable a season for vegetation for the last forty years, and we can scarcely at this early stage calculate the full effect. Viewing it in the most favorable light, enough is already developed to excite the most serious apprehensions, and we cannot but seriously wish that the next three months will prove more genial than the past. Still, we fear that even this would not repair the injury the various crops have sustained from the continual rains, although it would certainly prevent some further aggravation, and even partially improve some lands which now appear to have suffered severely.

PACIFIC EAR INFIRMARY.

Important to the Deaf and Dumb.

DR. PILKINGTON,

Late Proprietor of the Institution for the Deaf at St. Louis, Missouri, and Chicago, Illinois.

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A number of years of unremitting attention to diseases of the EAR as a speciality, has enabled him to make many improvements in all that has heretofore been known of Aural Medicine and Surgery, and to insure such a degree of success as seems almost incredible. A great number of certificates and testimonials can be seen at his office, from many well known citizens in different parts of the Union. From the afflicted at a distance, a letter of inquiry, enclosing a stamp to prepay answer, will receive immediate attention.

Direct to DR. PILKINGTON, Ear Infirmary, San Francisco.
Feb. 9—3m.

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SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK NEW YORK,
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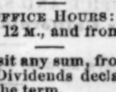
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53 inches diameter, weighing 2,135 pounds;
48 inches diameter, weighing 1,532 pounds;
42 inches diameter, weighing 946 pounds;
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32 inches diameter, weighing 505 pounds;
Together with an assortment of smaller sizes, on hand and to arrive. For sale by CONROY & O'CONNOR. Sole Agents for the Manufacturers, 25, 27 and 29 Front street.
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Money to loan on city property for one, two, three or four years. oct6

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The Tremont Omnibus will convey passengers and baggage to this house Free of Charge
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feb3-1y F E WEYGANT.

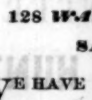
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HEMMERS, for wide and narrow hems, with each machine. All machines warranted. Send for circulars
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READERS OF THE PACIFIC AND STRANGERS, visiting Sacramento, desiring Goods in our line, are invited to call on us and examine an assortment not excelled in the State.
New and Choice Varieties for Retailing,
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ESTABLISHED IN 1850.
THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE, at the above Establishment, every description of
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WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF
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Which have now been thoroughly tested in many localities, and are believed to offer many advantages over any other mill now in use. We also manufacture
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GODDARD HANSCOM & RANKIN,
Late Goddard & Co.
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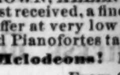
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HINCKLEY & CO.,
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All kinds of Iron Castings furnished at short notice. Every style of finishing to Iron when cast. Repairing of Machinery neatly done. Pattern making in all its various forms.
Prices Reasonable.
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The only Exclusively Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific Coast. Owned and Conducted by Practical Boiler Makres
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☞Old Stand—Corner Bush and Market Sts., San Francisco.
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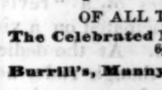
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From G. A. PRINCE & CO.
New Music! New Music! Low Music!
Also, a general assortment of Musical Instruments, Strings, etc. GRAY & HERWIG,
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Having reduced my prices more than THIRTY PER CENT. no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.
It has been acknowledged by all that during the past SEVEN YEARS I have far excelled all other Artists in California, in the perfection of my pictures, and there are thousands who claim that they are unsurpassed in the world.
Our Plain Photographs have never been equalled, and they are pronounced in the Eastern States to be superior to any taken there or in Europe.
Our Crayon Portraits from miniature to life size can not be surpassed. I have secured the best talent in the State to work them.
Hereafter our India Ink Photographs will be superior to anything in this branch of the art ever before executed in this country. As a warrant for this assertion, I have only to inform the public that I have made arrangements for my India Ink work, with the Nahl Bros., and with Mr Edouard, (who has recently arrived from Europe,) and who are known to be the best Artists in the State and who have an European reputation.
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.
I have received the assistance of two more of the best Artists in the State, in connection with Mr. Wise, whose reputation as an Artist is well known, to color Photographs in oil or water colors. Those wishing Colored Photographs either on paper or on canvass, can hereafter depend upon the perfection of the work with more dispatch than heretofore.
Being the owner of JAMES A. CUTTING'S PATENT RIGHT for atmospherically sealing Ambrotypes, I shall continue to give my patrons the
GENUINE PATENT AMBROTYPES
at the reduced prices. And I would take this method of warning the public against pictures taken at other rooms, called "Ambrotypes," but which are taken upon the cheapest quality of glass, and put up UNSEALED—thus rendering them liable to be destroyed by change of climate, dampness and other accidents to which all the old style Daguerreotypes are liable. All the Ambrotypes taken by me are upon thick Plate Glass. Atmospherically Sealed, and will stand FOREVER.
You have but to ask yourselves the simple question—Which will last the longest, a picture firmly sealed between two glasses, or one exposed to air and dampness? All know that on a picture not sealed, dampness will collect in the space between the two glasses, and passing on to the picture will spot it, and in time wholly destroy it; while on the sealed picture, no dampness can collect, as there is no space between the two glasses.
I have also introduced into my establishment, Stereoscopic Likenesses on glass, the only ones of the kind taken in the State. Also, Stereoscopic Views of the principal places in the State, with forty different views taken in the Yo-Semite Valley, (including its immense water falls of which one is twenty-five hundred feet high,) and of the Mariposa Big Trees, one of which is ninety-four feet in circumference.
Duplicates of the above views can be furnished if ordered.
I have arranged my business, so that hereafter I shall be at my rooms at all times, to attend personally to my patrons; and with the assistance of my operators who have been with me for years, and of the other attaches of my establishment, I can safely guarantee that all who favor me with a call will receive the best of work with dispatch, as I have Four Operating Rooms, and five distinct Lights, which enables me to suit the Light to the various styles of features, by which PERFECT LIKENESSES of all may be obtained, and with out detention to my numerous customers, having FOUR TIMES the capacity of any other room in the State.
Remember the Place,
R. H. VANCE,
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And in fact everything that can be printed: and the principal recommendations for their work are the
Low Prices at which it is done, and its Superior Style and Elegance.
They have the advantage of a POWERFUL STEAM ENGINE, and two of ADAMS' PATENT POWER PRESSES for fine book and newspaper work, acknowledged through out the United States to be the
Best Presses for Good Work ever Invented
For book work they possess large fonts of type, most of which is new, by means of which a clearness is given to the print that can never be obtained from worn-out material.
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Its location is central, and well adapted to the accommodation of all classes of patrons.
This house is conducted on strictly temperance principles, thereby ensuring to its patrons at all times quiet and good order.
Great reductions have been made in the rates of BOAD AND LODGING.
A large fire-proof Safe is kept in the office for the use of the patrons.
Superior BATHING accommodations connected with the house; also the free use of a large Reading Room and Library.
An Omnibus with the name of the house painted on it, will always be in waiting on the arrival of the steamers, to convey passengers and their baggage to the house, free of charge.
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LODGING, per night........50 to 75 cts
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SHOWER BATHS FREE.
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FIND EMPLOYMENT FOR AND SUPPLY ALL KINDS of help. MEN AND WIVES FOR FARMS, HOTELS AND FAMILIES.
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Attend to renting houses, stores, leasing land, &c.
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Our practical knowledge of the business has been rendered complete, by ten years experience in San Francisco.
Our best reference is our work, which can be seen in nearly every city and town in this State and Oregon. Particular attention paid to orders from the country.
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